# The New-York Times.

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## CONGRESS AND ITS WORK.

### THE HOLIDAY RECESS TO BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY.

AN ANIMATED DEBATE IN THE SENATE RESULTING IN THE ADOPTION OF THE HOUSE RECESS RESOLUTION—THE FUND DEPOSITED WITH THE STATES—THE WAR ON BANK CHECKS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate indulged in a prolonged and animated debate to-day in relation to the proposed holiday recess. Every one knew what the result would be, and the efforts of Senators to set themselves right before the world at large were very amusing. The House a few days ago passed a resolution to take the usual recess from Dec. 22 to Jan. 5. The Senate refused to concur, but a loophole for escape was provided by entering a motion to reconsider. This motion was taken up to-day and occasioned a debate which continued for more than an hour. From some points of view this debate was unimportant, but it was so striking an illustration of the puerile exhibitions in which the United States Senate sometimes indulges that it deserves consideration. Some of the Senators have homes so far away that they cannot visit them during the holiday recess. These, of course, vote against such a recess, as a general thing. Some have homes here in which they remain nearly the whole year, and these favor a short recess. Others are swayed one way or the other by considerations of personal convenience, and a vote upon the question exhibits in many cases the influence of enlightened self-interest. Mr. Blair said the public good would not be served by a refusal to take the recess, and, therefore, he had decided to change his vote from negative to affirmative. Mr. Thurman indicated determined opposition by calling for the yeas and nays. Mr. Morrill said he was willing to stay, but remarked that there would not be a quorum. Mr. Whyte said that the country was never seriously injured by an adjournment, and that it was folly to try to hold Congress in session during the holiday season. Mr. Hoar spoke of the universal observance of Christmas, and shot an arrow in the direction of Mr. Thurman by saying that those who moved an adjournment in order to attend a horse race in the busiest part of last session could afford to vote for this recess. Mr. Thurman asserted that he respected Christmas as greatly as any man, but he didn't want to bring on an extra session. He also said something about a desire to enjoy a two weeks' junket in New-York. Mr. Williams thought one week was enough because, that was all the boys and "niggers" wanted in old times down South. Mr. Williams spells negro with two "gs." Mr. Edmunds, who has a house here, endeavored to curtail the recess by two or three days. Mr. Maxey, who cannot go home to Texas, opposed the House resolution. Mr. Blaine held the proceedings up to ridicule. He had listened to such debates for 18 years, and they all ended in the same way. The vacation ought to be provided for by law. After the Senate's previous action had been reconsidered by a vote of 31 to 30, Mr. Edmunds tried to shorten the proposed recess by an amendment. Mr. Blaine said that there was no longer a quorum in the House, and that, therefore, the House would not concur in any amendments made by the Senate. Mr. Bayard pleaded for the usual recess, although he has a house in the city. Mr. Thurman again expressed his fear about an extra session. Judge Davis said he didn't believe there would be any; it was not probable that the new Administration would want one; there was too much legislation, and it would be sufficient to pass the Funding and Appropriation bills. The Senate refused to lay the House resolution on the table, and then passed it by a vote of 38 to 26.

Mr. Conkling has at last taken his seat in the Senate, and is apparently in very good health. It happened that Mr. Lamar also appeared in the Senate to-day for the first time this session, apparently in good condition. He says that his health has been restored. Mr. Conkling came in during the debate about the recess, and shook hands with Mr. Thurman, Judge Davis, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Cockrell, and one or two others. As the Senator from New-York appeared upon the scene, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Blaine retired to the cloak rooms. Mr. Bayard returned about an hour later and trod the carpet more or less during the remainder of the afternoon. Mr. Conkling and Mr. Bayard did not shake hands. Mr. Lamar passed Mr. Conkling while the latter was engaged in conversation. He bowed with great politeness to the Senator with whom Mr. Conkling was talking and moved on. The Senator from New-York at once took part in the proceedings. Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, called up his bill for closing a little transaction which began in 1837. In that year the Government had more money than it could regard with satisfaction, and therefore distributed $28,000,000 to the States. The Constitution seemed to forbid a direct donation of this money, and therefore it was given to the States in trust. It was regarded, of course, as a gift and the States used the money as if it had been their own, in making school funds and for other purposes. But the money has been a troublesome item for the Treasury book-keepers, and Mr. Davis wants to get it out of the way. Mr. Thurman opposed the bill very vigorously, saying that the States owed the money to the Government. If the proceeds of the public lands were given away on one day, $28,000,000 the next, and expenses increased the next, our national debt would soon become a system of irreducible annuities. Very soon there would be $700,000,000 due, and this could be paid in 10 years by good management. Mr. Conkling argued at considerable length that the Government had been estopped from calling upon the States for the money. Mr. Teller thought the new States ought to have some of it. Mr. Blaine said it would violate the principles of justice to call for it. The men who had settled the new States had received their share before leaving their homes in the East. Maine divided its portion among its inhabitants, and Senator Grover, of Oregon, took his share to the West. Mr. Thurman acknowledged that he did not expect that the money would ever be called for, but he could not vote for the principle involved in the bill. The debate soon became profitless, and many seats were empty. Without disposing of the matter, the Senate went into executive session.

An effort was made in the House to-day to pass, under a suspension of the rules, a bill to repeal the law imposing a tax on bank checks. After the previous question had been seconded there was a spirited debate for half an hour, during which Messrs. Price, Buckner, and Springer advocated the bill, and Messrs. Mills, Warner, and Weaver opposed it. Mr. Mills said he was in favor of reducing taxation, but he wanted the work of reduction to begin with the tariff rather than with the banks and that class of persons who could easily pay a tax on bank checks. The people were demanding a reduction of the present high rates of duty on cotton and woolen goods, on iron and on sugar, and until some relief was granted from the high taxation on those and other articles of prime necessity, he would not vote relief to those who were so well able to bear the light stamp tax now imposed by the internal revenue laws. The vote showed a decided majority in favor of the bill, but as a two-thirds majority was required to suspend the rules and pass it, the bill was defeated, the vote standing, yeas 125, nays 82(?), the affirmative vote lacking three of the necessary majority.

There appears to be a misunderstanding touching the scope of the bill recently introduced by Mr. Morton, of New-York, to repeal certain taxes on banks. The bill in question proposes simply to repeal the stamp tax on bank checks and the tax of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum on bank deposits subject to check or draft, but it does not propose to repeal, as has been erroneously reported, the tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the average circulation of banks, and a like tax on the average amount of the capital stock of banks beyond the amount invested in United States bonds.

The House to-day, under a suspension of the rules, passed three bills, each of which involves an appropriation of money. The first appropriates $10,000 to establish an assay office at St. Louis; the second provides for the purchase of lands adjoining the United States Arsenal at San Antonio, Texas, and appropriates $14,000 for that purpose; and the third appropriates $6,000 to correct a blunder made in the construction of the pedestal for the bronze statue of Admiral Farragut lately erected in this city. The pedestal has not the proper dimensions or height for the statue. This blunder is entirely chargeable to the Government officers who have the erection of the statue in charge.

There is evidently a well-organized movement to force the opening of the Indian Territory to settlement by whites, and the indications are that a determined effort will be made at the present session of Congress to accomplish this purpose by appropriate legislation. It is pretended that this movement is in the interest of those who are seeking to establish homes on the public lands, but it is known here that the managers of certain lines of railway that penetrate the Indian Territory, have been working to secure the extinguishment of the Indian titles, and that with this object in view their agents were busy last Summer among the chiefs of the various tribes in the Territory to obtain certain valuable concessions necessary to remove the treaty stipulations that now exclude whites from settlement in the Territory. The efforts of the railway agents, it is believed, were partly successful, the assistance of many of the chiefs and head men having been secured by the liberal use of money. The movement to be made in Congress to secure the opening of the Territory proceeds upon the theory that a certain portion of the lands now forms part of the public domain by the extinguishment of the Indian title. It is this tract of land that forms the objective point of the so-called Payne colonists, and to which they persist in laying claim, notwithstanding the declaration of the Interior Department that all the lands of the Indian Territory are secured to the Indians by treaty stipulations, and that the faith of the Government is pledged to defend their property against the unlawful encroachments of the whites. The projected movement against the Indians in Congress was developed to-day in a bill introduced in the House by Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas. This bill declares that the lands in the Indian Territory to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and which are unoccupied by Indians, are public lands of the United States; and it further declares that such lands are subject to settlement under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws. Mr. Dunn wanted the bill referred to the Committee on Territories, which committee is believed to be favorable to the Oklahoma scheme, but Mr. Conger opposed this proposition, and insisted that the bill should go to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The advocates of opening the Indian Territory made a determined fight to send the bill to the Committee on Territories, but Mr. Conger's motion prevailed by a vote of 114 to 68.

Mr. Fernando Wood seems very confident of his ability to get a vote on the Refunding bill before the adjournment on Wednesday, and gave notice to-day that he would move to take that bill up to-morrow. If he succeeds he will endeavor to secure a night session, should that be necessary in order to give those who may desire to speak an opportunity to be heard. While it is probable that Mr. Wood may succeed in having the bill taken up, little confidence is exhibited by members in his ability to secure a vote until after the holidays. There will hardly be a quorum of the House present to-morrow, and it is not likely that with so many members absent a vote will be reached on so important a measure.

### NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $789,278 18, and from Customs $601,732 91.

The Senate to-day passed the bill authorizing the erection of a statue of Washington in front of the Sub-Treasury Building in New-York.

Secretary Ramsey to-day took formal charge of the Navy Department, in addition to his duties as Secretary of War.

The Joint Select Committee on Providing Additional Accommodations for the Congressional Library decided to-day, by a vote of 5 against 1, to recommend Judiciary-square as the site for the proposed new building.

The charges made by ex-Revenue Agent Montrose regarding bogus tax receipts were filed with Secretary Sherman to-day, and by him referred to Commissioner Raum. The latter states that Montrose's assertions are grossly exaggerated, and that the causes of his removal were untruthfulness and the too free use of intoxicating drinks.

According to the report of the Bureau of Statistics, the exports of provisions for the 11 months ending Nov. 30 reached $128,000,000, which is $20,000,000 in excess of the same 11 months of last year. The increase over last year in three commodities—bacon, (including hams,) cheese, and lard—was nearly $22,000,000, divided as follows: Bacon and hams, $9,000,000; cheese, $5,000,000, and lard, $8,000,000.

An assay office or laboratory for testing United States coins and foreign pieces which are sent to this country for that purpose has been established, in connection with the Mint Bureau of the Treasury Department. The new branch is in charge of the Assayer, and under the immediate supervision of Director Burchard. The work of testing the fineness of coins minted in the United States has heretofore been principally done at the Philadelphia Mint.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, after a conference with Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, authorized Representative Stephens to report favorably his bill amending section 3,524 of the Revised Statutes. This section authorizes the Mints to make a charge "for melting and refining when bullion is below standard," and Mr. Stephens's amendment authorizes a like charge for melting or refining bullion whether below standard or not.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day took up the nomination of Judge Woods to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but laid it over, together with a number of other nominations, for further consideration. Several memorials from Southern Bar associations strongly favoring Judge Woods's confirmation were received by the committee this morning, and the indications gathered from remarks made by members of the committee to-day are that the nomination will be reported favorably and confirmed without much opposition.

The Controller of the Currency has declared the following dividends to the creditors of insolvent national banks: Lockhaven National Bank, of Lockhaven, Penn., ninth dividend, 10 per cent., making in all 90 per cent.; City National Bank, of Chicago, sixth dividend, 7 per cent., making in all 77 per cent.; German National Bank, of Chicago, fourth dividend, 15 per cent., making in all 70 per cent.; National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, tenth dividend, 5 per cent., making in all 95 per cent.; First National Bank of Warrensburg, Mo., fifth dividend, 28 per cent., making in all 100 per cent.

The House Committee on Public Lands, after a thorough discussion and arguments, refused to-day, by a vote of 4 to 3, to make a favorable report upon the Senate bill "to equalize homesteads." This bill, which passed the Senate during the last session of Congress, provides "That every person entitled to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the homestead laws a quantity of land less than 160 acres, shall be permitted to enter so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed 160 acres, provided that when such additional entry cannot be made of lands contiguous to the original entry of the applicant, he may select lands elsewhere." The main objection to the bill on the part of the majority of the committee was that the benefits, if any, would inure to land speculators and not to bona fide settlers.

### A CONTEST WITHDRAWN.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 20.—Judge Houston has informed the Hon. E. L. Martin, through his counsel, that he will withdraw his contest of the election of the latter as Congressman from this State.

## SEEKING POLITICAL HONOR.

### THE NEW PHASE OF THE OHIO SENATORIAL CONTEST.

GENERAL APPROVAL OF GOV. FOSTER'S WITHDRAWAL—A BELIEF THAT GEN. GARFIELD FAVORED THIS COURSE—A BITTER POLITICAL FIGHT THUS AVOIDED.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 20.—The withdrawal of Gov. Foster as a candidate for the Ohio Senatorship has created a most profound sensation, not only in political circles, but among the people generally. While it was known by those who had given the matter close attention that a tremendous pressure was being brought to bear to bring about his withdrawal, it was also apparent to the close observer that the Governor's canvass showed the most encouraging results, and the final action was unlooked for. Nor did the Governor fully decide until last night upon his duty in the premises. That he has made a sacrifice in behalf of harmony in the Republican Party is admitted on all sides. It is believed here by many that the friends of Senator Blaine, together with Senator Conkling, had set their minds against Secretary Sherman's retention in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet, and it became necessary for Mr. Sherman either to retire or seek a seat in the Senate, and it was undoubtedly the desire of Gen. Garfield that a repetition of 1877 should be avoided, when he expressed the hope that the question might be settled in a manner which would not leave behind conflicting factions. Shrewd politicians construe the closing sentence in Gov. Foster's letter as referring directly to Gen. Garfield. It reads as follows: "I am but obeying the wishes of many leading Republicans, among whom are those who hold high position, in the expressed confidence and esteem of the Republican Party." Gov. Foster has been the recipient of many calls during the day from prominent Republicans, all of whom have thanked him cordially for the sacrifice made in the interest of harmony. Several telegrams from Washington and New-York were also received.

Referring to the statement that he would go into Gen. Garfield's Cabinet, the Governor, in conversation, said that he had not even considered that question. In fact, it had not come under discussion; that in withdrawing as a candidate for the Senate there was nothing understood as being contingent except harmony in the Republican Party. Many think the Governor should serve a second term and then announce himself as a candidate for the seat now occupied by Senator Pendleton. As regards the future, the Governor says that it will take care of itself. At the present time he has no thought of what it will bring forth. Congressman-elect Robinson says that Gov. Foster was a formidable candidate, and was gaining strength daily, and that his withdrawal was an act of generosity. Col. C. H. Moore, a strong Foster man, states that for 30 days the Governor has been gaining, and would have been elected had he not been besought from far and near to withdraw, that the Administration of Gen. Garfield might start off with the feeling that the party in his own State was united and harmonious.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20.—The withdrawal of Gov. Foster from the Senatorial race has given great satisfaction to Republicans here, not because there was opposition to Foster, but because there was opposition to the bitter fight that must have occurred. It is known that while Gen. Garfield favored neither candidate as against the other, he did favor peace on any honorable terms, and it is generally suspected that his request has retired Foster, even as Gen. Garfield's retirement was caused by President Hayes's request four years ago. The relations of friendship are such between Garfield and Foster that the wish could have been uttered in all propriety and without danger of misunderstanding. There is little prospect of Foster's getting into the Cabinet, as one of the chief reasons of his detention at home lies in the necessity of having him lead the Republicans in next Summer's Gubernatorial campaign. The three results of his action are Sherman's certain election to the Senate, Foster's renomination as Governor, and Foster's election to the Senate as Pendleton's successor.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.

A STRONG OPPOSITION TO MR. GROW—NEW CANDIDATES COMING FORWARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—There now seems likely to be a scramble for the United States Senatorship in Pennsylvania. The opposition to Mr. Grow, designated as "the field," has apparently more than half the Republican votes in the two houses, and the canvass of that gentleman does not seem vigorous enough to gather the increase which he requires in order to make his majority. Of the six members in Montgomery County it is claimed he will get only two, notwithstanding the request in his behalf recently adopted by the County Committee. In this city only three are conceded to him—Messrs. Law, McKee, and Neill—all members of the House, but this is thought too low an estimate. Mr. McManes, who was said to be inclined to serve him, is now declared to be "solid" with his opponents.

The Allegheny County Republican members will hold an adjourned caucus at Pittsburg to-morrow. The indications are favorable to their adopting Mr. H. W. Oliver, of that city, as the choice of a majority, but the two Grow men, Flinn and Knowland, do not take part in the caucus at all, and it is asserted from the intimates of Gen. Moorhead that, whatever its conclusions may be, at least two members will go for him (Moorhead) in the caucus at Harrisburg. The movement for Gov. Hoyt, which appeared ready to take shape a week ago, has not developed so far, and his name is not mentioned more than it was then. The time is, therefore, becoming so short that it looks as though nothing could be settled with certainty until the Legislature meets. Meantime, new candidates are continually named, but none of them have any general strength or special capacity. Ex-Gov. Hartranft, who has not been pressed at all, and he, who is himself averse, if not altogether unwilling, to take part in the contest, begins to be regarded by many as a candidate upon whom a majority of the caucus could be speedily united.

### PHILADELPHIA CITY CANDIDATES.

MAYOR STOKLEY RENOMINATED BY THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE—OTHER NOMINATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—At a meeting this afternoon of the Republican Citizens' Committee of One Hundred candidates for the three principal city offices to be voted for in February were chosen. A sub-committee reported in favor of John Hunter for Receiver of Taxes, the most lucrative office in the municipality, and Joseph L. Caven for City Solicitor, leaving the choice of Mayor to the general body. Messrs. Hunter and Caven, leaders of the reform movement in the party, were accepted without dissent. Then Anthony Drexel, the banker, nominated William S. Stokley, the present incumbent, for Mayor. This precipitated a decidedly sharp debate, but Mr. Stokley walked through by a vote of 52 to 30. It was announced in the meeting that the Republican managers would indorse the ticket.

### THE MAINE SENATORSHIP.

BOOTHBAY, Me., Dec. 20.—Responding to a letter on the question of the United States Senatorship inquiring of Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain as to his candidacy, that gentleman writes that it has not been his habit to make himself a candidate for any office whatever, but when called to a public trust he has endeavored to fulfill it to the best of his ability.

### A DEPUTY MARSHAL UPHELD.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 20.—In the United States Court this morning the case of George Wingate, a Deputy United States Marshal on election day, who had been arrested by the State authorities on the charge of disorderly conduct at the polls, but whose case was removed to the United States court on a writ of habeas corpus, was dismissed by Judge Bradford on the ground that the offense charged against Wingate was not an indictable one, and, therefore, not within the contemplation of the United States statutes. The case has excited great interest here, having caused a direct conflict between the Federal and local authorities.

### SCHOFIELD-GARDNER QUARREL.

THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE SENT TO THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the Senate a copy of the correspondence of Gen. Schofield and Major Gardner of the corps of Judge Advocates, in regard to the proceedings of the Fitz John Porter Board of Inquiry. The correspondence consists of several letters which passed between Gen. Schofield, Major Gardner, and the War Department. A letter from Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, dated April 21, 1879, to Major Gardner shows that at the request of Major Gardner, the Adjutant-General sent him the original report of the board. This is followed by a communication from Gen. Schofield to the Secretary of War under date of West Point, April 21, in which he states that the members of the board decided to exclude Major Gardner, who was the Recorder of the Board, from the deliberations of the board and from any knowledge of the report in the case of Fitz John Porter, but that he had learned that Major Gardner, by some means obtained from the Adjutant-General a copy of the report "to go with the proceedings of the board." He protested against the report being made a part of Major Gardner's record, for the reason that Gardner was excluded from all knowledge of it and had nothing officially to do with it. In conclusion he characterizes Major Gardner's action in procuring a copy of the report as "a defiant persistence in the line of conduct which had already compelled the board to withhold all confidence from him."

Major Gardner, in a communication dated Governor's Island, New-York, May 1, 1879, addressed to the Adjutant-General, returns the original report of the board and submits a memorandum to be filed with Gen. Schofield's West Point letter of April 21, which letter he had been permitted to see and reply to. This letter of Gen. Schofield Major Gardner characterizes as an "extraordinary communication," one which renders the writer liable to action before the common law for libel, and asserts that the sixty-first article of war relative to preferring charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman is applicable to its utterance. He then proceeds to show that the board's report, as printed, contained material errors of fact, and asserts that the ground taken by Gen. Schofield that the board report should not have formed part of the record was intended to do him, (Gardner,) if possible, a private injury. Gen. Schofield, he says, was in error when he said that prior to or on April 10 "Gardner had by some means obtained from the Adjutant-General a copy of the report." He received the report from the Adjutant-General at a later date. With regard to Gen. Schofield's preventing him from obtaining a copy of the report, he says that the moment Gen. Schofield parted with the report and handed it to the Secretary of War, it was for the latter and not Gen. Schofield to say what should be done with it. The memorandum closes by asserting that "As the Secretary of War decided merely to file Gen. Schofield's communication in the private archives and not to entertain it further, this fact gives me no claim beyond filing this paper; particularly as it is the conduct of the honorable Secretary of War and the President which is principally concerned. It is for this reason alone that I do not take further action against the writer for this grossly libelous communication."

### THE KUKLUX AGAIN AT WORK.

A MIDNIGHT VISIT UPON AN OLD MAN—THE ASSAILANTS SEVERELY PUNISHED.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 20.—Information has reached here of a renewal of the KuKlux ruffianism in Scott County which commenced in the region last Summer. Daniel Webster, an eccentric old man living near Fairmount Valley, in that county, was attacked at his house, about midnight, by three men. He was aroused from his slumbers by the hurling of heavy stones against the roof of his dwelling. He got out of bed, armed himself with a small revolver, opened the window of his chamber on the second floor, and fired upon his enemies. Webster fired three shots in the darkness in the direction in which the attacking party seemed to be standing. The stones, however, still continued to rain upon his house. Webster called out in a loud voice to his wife to bring him another revolver. This ruse had the desired effect of frightening the outlaws off. The men fled in hot haste. Daylight developed the effect of the old man's marksmanship. "Jack" Wade was found to be seriously wounded through the hip. Robert Scott had a portion of his chin torn off. "Tom" Maloney is confined to his bed. He refuses to explain how he was wounded, or by whose hands he received his injuries.

These three men are suspected of being the ruffians who made the attack upon Berry a few days ago. Berry had a lawsuit with a neighbor, which gave offense to many of his friends. Last Summer a similar outrage was committed upon Yancy Barker, an old man living in the northern part of Scott County. The offense of this man was an alleged moral delinquency, in which a woman was participant. About that time a sort of moral vigilance committee was formed, and an attempt made to visit punishment upon several persons in the neighborhood whose conduct was not above suspicion.

### JUDGE WOODS'S FRIENDS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—A majority of the leading members of the Bar of this city have memorialized the United States Senate for the confirmation of Judge Woods, stating that the appointment is eminently fit and proper.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 20.—The members of the Bar at Galveston have indorsed with almost entire unanimity the nomination of the Hon. W. B. Woods for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and have requested the United States Senators from Texas to vote for his confirmation.

### WOMEN'S HOSPITAL WORK IN ORANGE.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 20.—Several ladies residing in this city and its vicinity, who opened and have maintained the Orange Memorial Hospital, have received subscriptions amounting to about $21,000, with which they propose to erect a new hospital building. The old building was found to be inadequate for their purpose. J. W. Stickler gave the plot of ground in Essex-avenue, worth about $6,000, for a building site, and $6,000 in money. The ladies have purchased a piece of ground, worth $3,000, adjoining the plot, to permit of sufficient grounds about the building. The building will be a fine one, three stories high, with four wings or pavilions. The site selected overlooks the Orange Valley. The work of constructing the building will be begun as soon as Spring opens.

### THE SLOSSON-VIGNAUX BILLIARD MATCH.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The billiard match for the championship of the world and $1,000 a side, between George F. Slosson, of the United States, and Maurice Vignaux, of France, began to-night in the Grand Hotel. The match is to be one of 3,000 points, 600 to be played each night, the player reaching that number any night in the course of a run to finish the run the following night. The large dining-saloon of the hotel, in which the contest took place, was filled with spectators. M. Gabelin(?), professor of billiards, was chosen umpire. Vignaux opened the game, but failed to score. Slosson followed, and also failed to count. After several unsuccessful shots on both sides Vignaux started a run and made 37 points. He afterward made runs of 117 and 111. The highest run made by Slosson was 37(?). At 12 o'clock Vignaux had scored 600(?), Slosson 49(?). After an intermission the playing was resumed. Vignaux made a total of 600 points and Slosson 182(?), when the match was adjourned until to-morrow night.

## THE REBELLIOUS IRISHMEN.

### MR. GLADSTONE'S GOVERNMENT STILL INACTIVE.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY GROWING WORSE DAILY—THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CALLOHILL MEETING—WORK OF THE LAND COMMISSIONERS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says that the suppression of the meeting at Callohill on Saturday was one of the gravest intrusions on public right and liberty ever committed, and accuses the Government of postponing the announcement of its intention to suppress the meeting to the last moment, so as to provoke a collision with the troops.

The *St. James Gazette*, this afternoon, says it has reason to believe that 300 experienced London Police have been selected to strengthen the civil force in certain parts of Ireland, and particularly in Dublin.

The volunteers of the Second Battalion of the Scots Guards, from Windsor, to reinforce the First Battalion, have sailed for Ireland.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, (Home Ruler,) member of the House of Commons for Longford County, speaking before the Bermondsey Radical Club last night, said he had reason to know that Mr. Forster himself is as well convinced that the State prosecutions in Ireland must fail as were any of his audience.

The Right Hon. David R. Plunket, Member of the House of Commons for Dublin University, speaking at a Conservative meeting at Chesterfield yesterday, said the Government was bound to fail. While deploring the outrages in Ireland, he asked his hearers to take into account the influences which are brought to bear on his countrymen by agitators seeking to serve their own purposes.

The Right Hon. James Stansfeld, Radical member of the House of Commons for Halifax, speaking at Sowerby Bridge yesterday, said, as a member of the Commission on Agriculture, he had spent some time in Ireland studying the Irish question. They had now, he said, to face a great crisis, and he believed a remedy for the present state of things would be found.

A correspondent at Dublin says: "The country is drifting nearer to the rocks and nothing is done to save her. The wave of agitation sweeps with greater force through the Provinces, and although it has met with a check in Ulster, nobody can tell how long the barriers which the loyal feeling in Ulster impose will be able to withstand repeated shocks at Mr. Parnell's hands. Coercion has triumphed, while the Government shrinks from any attempt to counteract it."

The *Times*, in an editorial article this morning, says: "Law-abiding citizens have to submit to terrorism which not only defies but supplants the law, and after looking long and anxiously for help from the Government they have begun to resign all hope, and no longer venture to resist the dictation of the Land League. Cases in which the Police are able to arrest and magistrates able to commit seem to become daily rarer, and even when a trial is secured witnesses fear to speak and jurors are afraid to convict. It is to deliver the peasantry themselves, as well as the upper and middle classes, that the vindication of the law has become imperative."

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—The Irish Land Commission is expected to report on Thursday. It is rumored that a majority of the commission are agreed on the outlines of a scheme, the principal features of which are the extension of the Ulster Tenant Right to the whole of Ireland, with the alternative of compulsory purchase with a view to the creation of a class of peasant proprietors in the event of the owners objecting to the extension of the Tenant Right and a revaluation. It is understood that Mr. Kavanagh and the O'Connor Don dissent from the proposal, and will make a separate report.

The Traversers intend, if allowed, to examine nearly 1,000 witnesses at the trial, including tenants and evicted persons, to show that their language and conduct were justified.

A circular has been issued to the constabulary to use the utmost vigilance to protect bailiffs and caretakers placed in charge of houses from which tenants have been evicted, and to arrest persons who may illegally take possession of such houses. Another circular enjoins extra vigilance on patrol parties to prevent outrages by armed bands.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—It is stated that a battalion of the Grenadier Guards will go to Ireland on Friday.

A demonstration was made by 5,000 Irishmen in Manchester last night for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Land League and raising money for the Parnell defense fund. Chief-Justice May was denounced in violent terms.

A company of the Army Service Corps, Commissariat and Transport Department, has been ordered to proceed to Ireland on Wednesday.

The battalion of the Rifle Brigade, from the troop-ship Himalaya, disembarked at Queenstown yesterday, and has arrived at Cork. It will remain there, with a regiment of infantry and three troops of dragoons.

### THE TELEPHONE IN ENGLAND.

A DECISION AGAINST THE EDISON COMPANY—THE GOVERNMENT'S RIGHTS INFRINGED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Judgment was delivered to-day in the case brought in the Exchequer Division by the Attorney-General against the Edison Telephone Company, to compel the defendants to take out a license to use the telephone, on the ground that it is an infringement of the Government's monopoly in regard to telegraphs. Mr. Justice Stephen cited the wording of the acts of Parliament under which the Government acquired the telegraphic monopoly, and said the definition of a telegraph contained therein, it seemed, included any apparatus used for the purpose of transmitting messages by means of wire. The court, he said, fully admitted the novelty and value of the telephone. Though it might be necessary, for scientific purposes, to distinguish between it and the telegraph, it seemed to him the definition of the latter in the acts of Parliament was wide enough to cover every instrument that might be invented which employed electricity transmitted by wire as a means of conveying information. The defendants were therefore liable on the information for infringing the privileges of the Postmaster-General. The judgment accordingly was for the Crown, with costs. Mr. Webster, counsel for the defendants, asked that judgment be stayed pending an appeal. It was eventually arranged that the order of the court should contain terms allowing the telephone company to continue its operations. Various newspapers, since the institution of the proceedings, have stated that the Government, in the event of a decision in its favor, intended to deal liberally with the telephone companies.

### THE WARS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A CALL FOR BRITISH TROOPS—BURGHERS DEFEATED—A BOER REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A report has reached us which we have not yet been able to verify that news has arrived from the Cape to the effect that the Burghers have been seriously defeated by the Pondos, and that the Cape authorities find that the area of war is spreading so widely that it will become absolutely necessary to call for British troops."

It is reported that a request for British troops for the Cape of Good Hope was received at the War Office to-day.

The *Standard*, in its evening edition, confirms the report of the defeat of the Burghers by the Pondos, and also that a request for assistance was received at the War Office to-day from the Governor at the Cape of Good Hope.

A telegram to the Colonial Office from Pietermaritzburg, dated Dec. 16, reports that 5,000 Boers have taken possession of Heidelberg and established a republic, with Paul Kruger President, and Joubert commandant. No act of violence was committed. Communication with Pretoria is cut. All the available troops are being sent up.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The *News* in its leading article says: "The telegram from Pietermaritzburg discloses the fact that a state of war exists in the Transvaal, and that the resources of England are now apparently pledged to the task of subjugating the Dutch Boers. There are only 5,000 whites capable of bearing arms in the Transvaal, and of these 5,000 have ranged themselves under the banner of the Republic at Heidelberg. We may dismiss as altogether uncorroborated the rumor of the defeat of the Burghers by the Pondos. The rebellion of the Boers can hardly fail to encourage the Basutos to greater resistance."

A dispatch from Durban states that a large force of Boers occupied Heidelberg on the 16th inst. and established a Government under Kruger. The inhabitants were forbidden to quit the town without a pass. The losses of the Basutos in their fight with the patrolling column from Mafeteng were the heaviest yet inflicted.

Gov. Sir George Colley will go to the Transvaal on the 21st inst. to see to the state of affairs there.

The Natal Mounted Police have been ordered to Newcastle to protect the border.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 20.—The latest advices from Mafeteng report that a patrolling column has been compelled to retire before 3,000 Basutos. The colonial loss was trifling. The Tembus have been unsuccessfully attacked in the Engobo gorge.

### CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

VIENNA, Dec. 20.—The Empress of Austria has definitively given up her hunting box in Ireland.

RANGOON, Dec. 20.—A disastrous fire has occurred here. The damage is estimated at 10 lacs of rupees. The principal fire engines completely broke down during the fire.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The Government has ordered 12 torpedo cutters, at a cost of £10,000, for the Russian fleet in Chinese waters."

A dispatch from Paris says: "It is officially announced that the allotment of Panama Canal shares will be as follows: Applications for from 1 to 5 shares will be accepted in toto, subscribers for from 6 to 20 shares will receive 6, and and those from 20 upward will receive 25 per cent. of their demands. Installments of 100f. per share must be paid before the 30th inst."

The *Times* this morning announces that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Donald Stewart will succeed Gen. Sir Frederick P. Haines as Commander-in-Chief in India in the Spring, Gen. Sir Neville B. Chamberlain having declined the position on account of his health and doubt of his own qualifications.

A dispatch from Rome says: "Signor de Sanctis resigned from the Ministry of Public Instruction in consequence of the large minority who voted against the estimates for his department." Mgr. Vannutelli, the Papal Nuncio, has gone to Vienna.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Herr Wettendorff, the Prussian officer who undertook to reform the Turkish finances, has given up his mission as hopeless, and he will quit Constantinople soon. He will probably hand over the task to a German officer of inferior rank."

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The *North German Gazette* states that Germany has declared her readiness to acquiesce in the proposal for European arbitration of the Greek question, provided the other powers assent thereto. Germany, however, has made it a preliminary condition that the Porte and Greece be asked whether they are willing to submit to the award of the powers. Germany has further proposed that the powers shall not consider unanimity respecting the award as a necessity, and that any resolution come to by a majority of four shall be regarded as binding on the minority.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says a telegram from Bami reports that a body of cavalry successfully stormed the fortified village of Karys on the 9th inst., and routed the Tekkes after an obstinate resistance. A thousand sheep and cattle and a quantity of arms were captured. The Russian loss was slight. Several thousand Merv-Turkomans are advancing with artillery to the aid of the Akhal Tekkes.

A special dispatch from Berlin says a telegram from St. Petersburg reports that Gen. Skobeleff suddenly pushed forward his advance guard last week, surprising a large body of Turkomans 25 versts from their intrenched position at Geok-Tepe, and entirely crushing them.

### VILLAINS' DESIGNS FRUSTRATED.

THREE RUFFIANS BREAK INTO A COTTAGE AT SPRING LAKE, NEW-JERSEY.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Dec. 20.—There is great excitement throughout this part of the New-Jersey coast among the cottage residents about the arrest of James Deegan, belonging to a respectable family here, who has been sent to prison at Freehold on charges of burglary and outrageous assault at Villa Park. Mrs. Fairchild, a young and handsome widow, with her child, a girl of 8 years, and her aunt, Mrs. Kuhn, 80 years old, keep the large boarding-house at Villa Park, near Spring Lake, during the Summer, and in Winter live at their cottage near the residence of Mr. Comstock. Last Wednesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, three men—James Deegan, of Spring Lake, and Mahlon and John Brand, of Sea Plain—after drinking at Manasquan, agreed to break into Mrs. Fairchild's house. They believed that she was alone in the house. Mistaking her cottage, they went to another, and burst open the shutters and entered by a window. There was no person there, and so they went to the next cottage, where they saw Mrs. Hamilton and her son, from whom they asked and obtained the location of Mrs. Fairchild's house.

Reaching there, Mahlon Brand, it is said, watched outside while his brother and Deegan rapped for admittance. Mrs. Fairchild had gone to New-York, but Mrs. Kuhn and the child were at home. Mrs. Kuhn admitted them, as they said that they were mechanics who had got work at Spring Lake, and had been told by the station agent to come there for board. After she had declined to receive them she yielded to their request to give them a room for the night, as it was too late to go elsewhere. At the door of their room one of the men blew out the light, and she was seized and thrown to the floor. Deegan wound a towel around her head, and kept her a prisoner while Brand searched the other rooms for Mrs. Fairchild. Finding only the child, Brand took it down stairs and put it out of the house. The frightened child, alarmed by the screams of her aunt, fled to Mr. Comstock's house, and told the colored man there, Frank Anderson, that burglars were robbing her mother's house. Mr. Comstock was in New-York. Anderson loaded his shot-gun, and started for the Fairchild cottage, and was joined by Mr. William Hamilton, who had heard the shrieks for help. The villains fled, Anderson sending a heavy charge of shot after them. The villagers were aroused, and pursuit made without success. Word was sent to Manasquan for Police, and Constable Burdge took charge. He found an empty cigar box near the house, and a collar-button on the floor. At Manasquan he ascertained that Clayton, a hotel-keeper, had sold a cigar, and given the empty box to John Brand, on Wednesday night, and at Sea Plain store found that Brand had bought the collar-button from the Postmaster. Soon after he caught Deegan on the Central Railroad track drunk, and arrested him. When Deegan became sober he confessed the entire affair, and implicated the Brand brothers. Warrants are out for the Brands with every prospect of their arrest. Cottagers are nailing up their windows and express great alarm.

### NEW CORPORATIONS FORMING.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—A certificate of authorization has been issued by the Superintendent of the Bank Department to the Mount Morris Bank, of New-York, with a capital of $100,000.

Adelbert Ames and others have filed articles of incorporation for the Long Island Electric Light Company, with a capital of $500,000; also, for the Manhattan Electric Light Company, with a capital of $500,000.

### SMALL CAUSE FOR INSANITY.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 20.—A woman was walking along the street last night, holding an umbrella in front of her to protect her from the snow, when she came in collision with a man, which gave her such a shock that she fainted. She was carried into a neighboring drug store and efforts were made to revive her, which, after some time, were successful. She has since become hopelessly insane.

### SARAH BERNHARDT DENOUNCED.

MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—The clergy of all the Roman Catholic and several Protestant churches yesterday denounced Sarah Bernhardt in strong terms, warning their people against patronizing her performance this week.

## DR. TALMAGE IN TROUBLE.

### TO BE TRIED ON A CHARGE OF PERJURY.

CONTRACTS, THAT HE SWORE WERE NEVER MADE, BROUGHT TO LIGHT AND PUBLISHED—MORE ABOUT HIS BRIEF NEWSPAPER EXPERIENCE.

A new phase of the campaign against Talmage came to light yesterday, and some very damaging evidence against the Pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle is given to the public. The charge against Dr. Talmage this time is willful perjury, and a special meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery will be held at an early date and a new trial will result. His opponents have what seems to be very positive evidence of his guilt, and Dr. Talmage refuses to make any explanation. It is charged that Dr. Talmage, while testifying on his trial under oath in regard to his leaving the *Christian at Work* and taking the editorship of the *Advance*, swore positively that he had made no contract with the *Advance* previous to his leaving the *Christian at Work*. A written contract with the *Advance* is now produced, made some days before Dr. Talmage's withdrawal from the *Christian at Work*, and bearing his own signature. There is a conclusion to be drawn from the fact that this new disclosure comes immediately after the withdrawal of Deacon Corwin from the Tabernacle. Whether these two facts have any relation to each other the public are at liberty to judge. While the trial was in progress the prosecution tried to learn whether Dr. Talmage had ever made a definite contract with the *Advance*. They could not find out. Dr. Talmage swore that he had not. Major Corwin was then Talmage's warmest friend. A few weeks ago Dr. Talmage and Major Corwin quarreled. Now the missing evidence turns up, and, as will be seen, the signatures to one of the contracts was witnessed by Major Corwin. Where these contracts come from, or how they have been produced, nobody knows.

The production of these contracts created a profound sensation among the Presbyterian clergymen of Brooklyn. A number of members of the Brooklyn Presbytery were summoned together on the call of the Rev. Arthur Crosby. These clergymen represented not only his former prosecutors and clergymen who voted for his conviction, but some of his former friends. The conference was held last Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 15. There were present Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, the Rev. Arthur Crosby, the Rev. Mr. Neander, the Rev. Mr. Halsey, the Rev. Mr. Foote, the Rev. Dr. Wells, the Rev. Mr. Freeman, Dr. T. L. Cuyler, the Rev. Mr. McClellan, and the Rev. Archibald McCullough. The composition of this conference is of much importance in the case. Dr. Van Dyke gets the credit of being the prime mover in the war upon Talmage. Mr. Crosby and Mr. McCullough were the prosecutors appointed by the Presbytery to prepare the case against Dr. Talmage. Mr. Neander, Dr. Wells, and Mr. McClellan voted against Talmage; Mr. Foote originally voted against Talmage, but afterward asked leave to change his vote, and voted for acquittal; Mr. Halsey and Mr. Freeman were friends of Talmage, and Dr. Cuyler was excused from voting. Dr. Van Dyke explained to the conference the bearing of the contracts that had been discovered, and pointed out Dr. Talmage's testimony on the subject. He said he had written a friendly letter to Dr. Talmage on the 4th of December, telling him of the existence of the contracts, and asking him to explain the disparity between them and his testimony, but that Dr. Talmage had made no reply. A committee was then appointed, consisting of Mr. Halsey and Mr. Foote, to wait upon Dr. Talmage and ask him for an explanation of his unpleasant position, if he had any explanation to make. This committee has not yet reported. Dr. Talmage has been out of the City for some days, and yesterday he refused to be seen.

Dr. Van Dyke prepared, for the use of the conference, a synopsis of Dr. Talmage's testimony on the *Christian at Work* subject, in which Talmage expressly denied the existence of any contract; and it would be difficult to make a clearer exposition of the grounds of the serious charge of perjury, that will soon be made against the Tabernacle's Pastor. Following is the principal part of Dr. Van Dyke's paper, embodying also the contracts which Dr. Talmage emphatically swore never were made:

WHAT TALMAGE TESTIFIED TO.

*Extracts from the testimony of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage before the Presbytery of Brooklyn, April 18-23, 1879.*

*Examination by Dr. Spear.*—It was after the interview with Mr. Hallock at the Astor House, and when you returned to the office of the *Christian at Work*, that you first learned that the paper had been actually sold? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not learn it from Hallock? A.—No; it was somewhere between 3 and 4 o'clock, I should think.

Q.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock you obtained this information in the manner in which you have described? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I wrote "Good-bye, old friends."

Q.—That was your valedictory? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What else did you do? A.—I took it, I think, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, and, after a conversation with Gen. Howard, I took it to the press-room and asked it to be put in—asked to have it put in.

Q.—You have just said that you thought it was then or never in the circumstances for the insertion of your valedictory? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why were you anxious to publish your farewell to your subscribers? A.—Well, I had a very pleasant association with a good many people through the paper, and I wanted to say a very pleasant "good-bye" to them, and I wrote that editorial in—if I know what a Christian spirit is—I wrote it in a Christian spirit.

Q.—It was, so far as that is concerned, the work of a moment? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you any idea of doing it when you left home in the morning? A.—No, oh no; I expected to get out the paper.

Q.—At no other period? A.—At no other period.

Q.—Your farewell address—that is, this valedictory—bears date Oct. 8, instead of Oct. 9; will you explain that? A.—Yes, Sir; that was a mistake; Oct. 8 is the Sabbath, and I never wrote any editorials on the Sabbath; it was Monday.

Q.—When did you actually become the editor of the *Advance*? A.—In November: my original memorandum with Gen. Howard proposed my becoming editor Nov. 10 or 14; I think Nov. 14; I had no idea of going into the *Advance* until that time; I really practically did not become an editor of the *Advance* until November, although I immediately began my editorial work.

Q.—Now, this memorandum agreement on the 4th of October, was it a completed arrangement or simply a memorandum? A.—No, no; it was a memorandum that we changed three to four times, and it was not finally concluded until that afternoon in Oct. 9.

Q.—It took its final completing especially in the afternoon? A.—Yes, Sir; it was never an iron arrangement; it was a friendly sort of memorandum, so that I remember being in Chicago in December, and we tore up that memorandum and made a new one in December when I was in Chicago.

*Cross-Examination by Mr. Crosby.*—And you say, "and so I accept another position;" had you not already accepted another position before this offer was made? A.—I was in consultation with Gen. Howard; a memorandum had been made, but the finality of our arrangement had not been reached, and a change might be made at any time.

Q.—I don't wish to seem to press questions that have no meaning, but I simply ask you for the fact, whether you had accepted Gen. Howard's offer, definitely and distinctly? A.—I expected to go to the *Advance*.

Q.—Why did you not inform Mr. Hallock at that interview that you expected to go there? A.—How you come to private business matters of my own.

Q.—On Monday morning, Oct. 9, did you have any idea of writing that valedictory when you left home? A.—I don't remember now.

Q.—Did you at your interview with Gen. Howard on Monday morning, Oct. 9, say anything to him about inserting your valedictory that evening? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—You say that your agreement with Gen. Howard was not formally consummated until Oct. 9; what do you mean by formally consummated? A.—I mean all the facts and all the particulars of the arrangements were not complete.

Q.—Can you remember to whom and when you first made known the fact that you were going to sever your connection with the *Christian at Work* on the 9th of October? A.—No; I do not remember.

Q.—Do you remember speaking to anybody in reference to it before you spoke to Gen. Howard? A.—I have forgotten.

Q.—Did you communicate the contents of your valedictory to the person who prepared the advertisement, whoever it was? A.—I told you distinctly that I do not remember communicating it to anybody; now you ask a question which implies that I was a fool when I answered the other.

*The Witness.*—On the afternoon of Oct. 8, Gen. Howard and I completed our arrangement; we completed our memorandum, as he says in his affidavit; I changed my idea; instead of going upon the *Advance* Nov. 14, I had found that this paper had been surreptitiously and meanly sold to an

THE CONTRACTS.

*Contract between C. H. Howard & Co. and T. De-Witt Talmage signed Oct. 4, 1876.*

Witness—R. V. Morrow.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery is to be called immediately, but it will take at least 10 days to get the Presbytery together. The special meeting is thought necessary, because the next regular meeting will not be held before April. The call must be signed by two clerical and two lay members of the Presbytery.

### GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The stockholders and bondholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company have organized for the purpose of contesting the course pursued by the Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in ...

### THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

# LIGHTS FOR A GREAT CITY

### BRUSH'S SYSTEM IN SUCCESSFUL USE LAST NIGHT.

BROADWAY ILLUMINATED FOR THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE—INTERESTING EFFECTS PRODUCED—HOW THE TURNING ON WAS DONE—LAMPS STILL BURNING THIS MORNING.

The lighting of Broadway from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth street by the Brush electric light system was successfully accomplished last evening. The tall lamp-posts of corrugated iron, double the height of ordinary street lamps, had been set up in complete order for use at intervals of a block, on alternate sides of the street, from the lower end of Union-square to opposite Delmonico's, and to give additional éclat to the illumination, the two large clustered gas-jets on Madison-square were each topped by a Brush electric lamp, the volume of its single light alone being equal to 10 times that of the half-dozen coal gas burners below. Half-past five had been fixed as the hour of lighting up, and long before that time all the necessary preparations had been made, so that nothing more was necessary than to turn the small wheel attached to the large generator in the Twenty-fifth-street building, and allow the electric current to complete its work. ...

### THE ALDERMEN VISIT EDISON.

MUCH PLEASED WITH THE ILLUMINATION—WHAT HIS COMPANY INTENDS TO DO.

The Edison Illuminating Company of New-York City, the first local company which has sprung from the Edison Light Company, organized yesterday by the election of Norvin Green as President, E. P. Fabbri as Treasurer, and Calvin Goddard as Secretary. The object of the company is to illuminate the houses and streets of this City with the Edison electric light, which it is now claimed is perfected so far as all practical purposes are concerned. ...

### DEATH OF DICK ENRIGHT.

A SHINING LIGHT LOST TO THE FIRST WARD DEMOCRATS.

Richard Enright, or "Dick" Enright, as he was better known, a prominent Democratic "heeler" in the First Ward, died last night in Bellevue Hospital, after an illness which was brought on by a long career of intemperance. He was an illiterate man, of unknown origin, making his first appearance in this City as a Battery boatman, where he picked up some knowledge of ward politics, and by his repeated services to John Fox, attracted that "leader's" notice, and became known as "Fox's man Friday." ...

# NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

### JUDGE STRONG'S RETIREMENT.

AN ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE SUPREME COURT ON BEHALF OF THE BAR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day Attorney-General Devens, in the following words, presented a series of resolutions, adopted by the Bar of the Supreme Court, with reference to the retirement of Justice Strong: ...

### ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS—THE NEW NAVAL TRAINING STATION—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—By direction of the President the special orders of Sept. 8, 1880, announcing the acceptance of the resignation of Second Lieut. James H. Lane, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been revoked. ...

### CHICAGO PHYSICIANS PUZZLED.

### CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—A special dispatch from Paducah, Ky., says there is evidence that the person who recently robbed the Post Office at Princeton, Caldwell County, Ky., was William G. Bradley, the Postmaster of that office, and that he has confessed to Government officers who have arrested him. ...

### THE FIFTH REGIMENT FAIR.

FORMAL OPENING LAST EVENING—JUDGE BRADY'S REMARKS.

The Fifth Regiment opened a fair at its armory, in West Twenty-third-street, last evening, to raise funds for furnishing its new armory at Grand and Essex streets. ...

### CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE WORK.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 20.—Pursuant to a call made by Bishop Keane yesterday in all Catholic churches in this city, a meeting of Catholic dealers in liquor was held last night in the Cathedral Hall, for the purpose of taking action for the proper observance of the Sabbath by the suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks on that day. ...

### SUICIDE IN A POLICE CELL.

Henry Ruhl, aged 55, a German wheelwright, who lived at No. 4?? East Forty-eighth-street, hanged himself yesterday afternoon in a cell in the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house. ...

# FASHION AT DELMONICO'S

### THE GAY SEASON OPENED BY THE PATRIARCHS.

THE FIRST ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN LAST EVENING—A BRILLIANT SUCCESS—THE PATRIARCHS AND THEIR LADY FRIENDS.

Last night, at Delmonico's, the whole upper portion of the building was given up to the first great private ball of the season of 1880–1—the December entertainment of the Patriarchs. ...

### ACCIDENTS ON THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES KILLED—COLLISION AT A CROSSING—OTHER CASUALTIES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—An accident occurred last night at the Harrison-street crossing of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, where the switch engine and a freight train of four cars came in collision. ...

### OBITUARY NOTES.

The Hon. Alexander C. De Lery, a member of the Legislative Council of Quebec, died yesterday at the age of 88 years. ...

Capt. William Prince, United States Army, brother of Chief-Justice L. Bradford Prince, of New-Mexico, died in the Military Hospital, Washington, on Saturday. ...

### BOND-STREET BANK SUITS.

### ORDINATION OF PRIESTS.

### HEAVY FAILURE IN CHICAGO.

SUSPENSION OF JONES & M'DONALD, GRAIN DEALERS, WITH LIABILITIES OF NEARLY $600,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Jones & McDonald, who for several months have been embarrassed in business, failed this morning, with liabilities of about $600,000, and assets (secured) approximating $400,000. ...

### THE IRISH LAND TROUBLES.

DR. HEPWORTH TALKS ON THE SUBJECT BEFORE A LARGE AUDIENCE.

The Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth delivered a lecture last evening, on "The Present and Prospective Condition of Ireland," before an audience that filled every foot of space in Steinway Hall. ...

### GOV. LONG TO SECRETARY SCHURZ.

A SOMEWHAT SHARP REPLY TO THE LATTER'S LETTER ABOUT THE PONCAS.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Gov. Long, in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee for Ascertaining the Condition of the Ponca Indians, has addressed a long reply to Secretary Schurz's recent letter to the Governor, ...

### COLONISTS UNWILLING TO WORK.

WHY THE CONNEMARA PEOPLE, IN MINNESOTA, ARE SUFFERING.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Great interest is taken here in the statements and denials regarding the sufferings of the Connemara colonists at Graceville, Minn. ...

# MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

## OLD AND NEW FAILURES.

ANOTHER ATTACHMENT AGAINST BOWIE DASH & CO.—ARREST OF T. E. ALLEN.

Kleinwort, Cohen & Co., through their New-York agents, Winter, De Visser & Co., have obtained an attachment against Bowie Dash & Co. from Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court, for $49,602 34. The affidavits allege that the plaintiffs issued a letter of credit on Aug. 4 to Bowie Dash & Co., in favor of Phipps Brothers & Co., of Rio Janeiro, for £15,000, against shipments of merchandise to the extent of the bona fide invoice cost, in consideration of which Bowie Dash & Co. delivered to the plaintiffs a credit receipt. Phipps Brothers & Co. drew their draft for $72,485 on the plaintiffs, which was duly accepted, and became due Jan. 3, 1881. The amount was for the invoiced value of 4,000 bags of coffee, which was delivered to Bowie Dash & Co., who executed a trust receipt for it. After the latter's failure, a demand was made upon them for the coffee or the proceeds, and they stated they had sold 4,010 bags of the coffee for $67,518 78, but could not pay over the amount to the plaintiffs; there were 90 bags of skimmings left, worth $200, which they turned over to the plaintiffs. Bowie Dash & Co. also gave the plaintiffs on Oct. 21, as additional security, 3,000 mats of Java coffee, of which they have 2,548 mats still in their possession, valued at $23,632 07, which they are willing to credit to the defendants. The amount now due Kleinwort, Cohen & Co. over and above all counterclaims, is $49,602 34. The plaintiffs further allege that Bowie Dash & Co. have converted the proceeds of the sale of the coffee to their own use with intent to defraud the creditors, and threaten to make an assignment, by means of which the rights of the plaintiffs and other creditors similarly situated would be lessened and impaired.

Theodore E. Allen, senior partner of Allen & Co., wholesale dealers in tobacco and cigars, at the corner of Chambers and Greenwich streets, who failed two weeks ago with liabilities of over $116,000, has been arrested by the Sheriff on a warrant issued by a Judge of the Superior Court, in a civil suit brought by one of his creditors, D. C. Mayo, as agent of the Adams Tobacco Company, of Montreal. Bail was fixed at $4,000, which was furnished. It is alleged in the affidavit that the plaintiffs sold 850 boxes of tobacco to Allen & Co. for $3,898, which has never been paid. Mr. Mayo was introduced to Allen & Co. by F. H. Johnson, who was in the latter's employ, and who had a suit against the Adams Tobacco Company for damages for an alleged breach of contract by reason of their having dismissed him from their employ. Johnson gave Mayo a written stipulation that he would not interfere with the shipment of the tobacco, and Allen also promised that there would be no interference with the tobacco or proceeds by reason of Johnson's suit. The tobacco was accordingly sold to Allen & Co. on 60 days' time, but when the note became due payment was refused by Allen on the ground that he was the holder of Johnson's claim against the Adams Tobacco Company, which amounted to more than the bill for the tobacco, and he would offset it against that. Suit was brought by the Adams Tobacco Company against Allen, and judgment was obtained in the former's favor, with leave for Allen to answer before Dec. 13. The answer was not put in, and Allen & Co. assigned on Dec. 6. When the Adams Tobacco Company heard of the assignment they took the necessary legal proceedings to cause the arrest of Allen.

Dispatches have been received in this City announcing the failure of Myers & Morgendollar, manufacturers of cigars, at Syracuse. They have made an assignment to John Jacobs, giving preferences for $12,889 95. Their liabilities are reported at $25,000 and assets small. Among the creditors reported in New-York are H. & E. Soloman, $5,300, secured for $4,800; L. Friedman, $1,000; Lobenstein & Gans, $500.

The creditors of Brown & Brothers, wholesale dealers in dry goods at Vicksburg, Miss., held a meeting yesterday in the St. Nicholas Hotel. A statement was submitted from the firm showing liabilities of $94,831 46, of which $30,260 32 are open accounts, and $64,571 14 bills payable. The nominal assets are $132,009 40, consisting of merchandise, $72,674 64; open accounts, $39,479 86; bills receivable, $19,857 90; nominal surplus assets, $37,177 94. The attorney for the firm stated that they had expected to ask an extension only, but as creditors had attached the stock for over $40,000 they were forced to ask a compromise, but he could not make any definite offer. The creditors decided upon the appointment of a committee, composed of M. T. Word, L. Cohen, and J. Leaman, to investigate and report a basis for a settlement.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors by Samuel L. and Alfred L. Johnson, composing the firm of S. L. Johnson & Co., paper-bag manufacturers, to Luther H. Cummings, with $5,186 66 preferences, and by Rebecca Wechsler to George H. McAdam, with $610 36 preferences, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The schedule of Sterling Robinson, Assignor to J. C. Egerton, filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, is: Liabilities, $30,686 59; nominal assets, $36,577 08, and real assets, $20,136 08.

## CAUSTIC TALK ON PRAYER.

CHEERLESS ROOMS, MUCH NOISE IN PRAYING, AND SINGERS WHO GIVE PAIN.

Various methods of conducting prayer-meetings were discussed yesterday by the Baptist ministers at their weekly meeting. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Parmly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Jersey City, read an essay on the subject. Prayer-meetings, he said, should always hold a prominent place in the Church observances, because, in addition to constituting an important means of grace, they were "a sort of moral thermometer." Their success depended a great deal on the efficiency and peculiar fitness of the leader, and on the cheerfulness of the room in which they were conducted. People gathered in a damp, cheerless, badly lighted room would be apt to sing such dismal hymns as "Lord, what a wretched land is this That yields us no supplies." While endeavoring to conduct prayer-meetings in an orderly manner, Dr. Parmly would avoid stereotyped forms of prayer. He would advise the leader to be brief, and would limit the brethren to three, or at most to five, minutes each. He would enlist as many persons as possible to actively participate in the services, so that the members generally might feel a personal interest in the meetings. Variety of expression in the delivery of prayer and frequent changes of the topics for discussion, the essayist believed, should be studied. Old truths could be profitably brought out in new forms in the same degree that old bodies were often made to appear youthful by a new suit of clothes. In conclusion, Dr. Parmly remarked that the successful conduct of prayer-meetings was the best prelude to the other work in churches. The Rev. Dr. Hoyt, after complimenting the essayist, said he had established successful prayer-meetings in his church by providing topics for 30 or 40 members before each meeting. The Rev. Mr. Motley (colored) said the principal difficulty he had experienced arose from a disposition on the part of some of the brethren to pray louder than others. If the vociferous supplicants prayed, first a chill was thrown over the meeting, because those who could not pray loud invariably failed to arouse an equal degree of enthusiastic devotion. "If a brother starts singing through his nose with his eyes shut," said the Rev. Dr. Eddy, "stop him right there." Dr. Eddy was once Pastor of a church where one of the brethren at a certain stage of the meetings invariably arose from his seat, threw back his head, closed his eyes and sang through his nose in the most excruciating manner. On one occasion, when the brother's music was worse than usual, the Pastor rapped him down.

## SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

ITS GENERAL CREDITORS TO GET A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT.

In compliance with an order of the Supreme Court, made Sept. 25, 1875, Mr. Andrew F. Hastings, then Receiver of the suspended Security Insurance Company, deposited with the Central Trust Company $67,977 68 as a fund to meet claims for return premiums on policies surrendered to the company or sent in to it for cancellation prior to his appointment as Receiver. The Trust Company paid out of this fund claims aggregating $48,[?]61 84, and on Nov. 18, 1880, had in its possession the difference between that sum and the amount of the original fund, which difference, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, amounts to $49,880 90. A question having arisen as to what should be done with this fund, Mr. Sands F. Randall was appointed Referee to pass upon the existing claims against it. He reported on Nov. 26 in favor of allowing a few small claims, amounting in all to less than $1,000, but denied, as matter of law, a claim made by J. B. Manceville for 36¾ per cent. of the amount of unearned premiums remaining due on 108 policies which he holds by assignment. Referee Randall's report has been confirmed by Judge Donohue, who has made an order remitting the remainder of the original fund of $67,977 68 back to the general assets of the Security Insurance Company, to be distributed among its creditors by the present Receiver, Mr. E. H. Wootton. A sum equivalent to 2 per cent. of the original fund and its accumulations is allowed by the order to the Central Trust Company as a commission and compensation for its services. Receiver Wootton is found by Mr. Randall, who also passed upon his accounts, to have received $54,845 [?] and paid out $44,[?] 89, which, with interest accrued, leaves $10,[?] 34 in his hands. There are also held by Messrs. Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, attorneys for Receiver Wootton, two one-thousand-dollar United States 10-40 bonds and $1,359 14 in cash, which belongs to the Security Insurance Company. The order of Judge Donohue directs the Receiver, upon receiving the $49,880 90, less the sums allowed to be deducted from it, from the Central Trust Company, to declare a dividend of 2 per cent. to the general creditors of the Security Insurance Company.

## GASTHAUSE'S PECULIAR ILLNESS.

Further particulars were obtained yesterday in relation to Henry Gasthause, the German cartman reported on Saturday as suffering from glanders. He has been in this country about five months, and was employed as a cartman at the malt-house at the foot of Broome-street, being required to take care of his own horse. The animal had become attached to him, and whenever he came to feed the horse it was in the habit of rubbing its nose on the man's face. Last week, in a quarrel with his wife, Gasthause was hit over his right eye, causing a small wound. The horse had been suffering from epizooty, and it is supposed that some of the discharges from its nostrils entered the wound in the man's face. The next day the wound became much inflamed, and both the upper and lower eyelids were enlarged to several times their natural size. The inflammation and swelling next extended to the glands of the neck, and subsequently to those of the groin. He is now under treatment at his home, and his condition is very precarious. Prof. Liautard, the consulting veterinary surgeon of the Health Department, says the animal is not affected by glanders, but is suffering from a severe attack of the epizooty.

## SHOOTING AT A HAT ON THE HEAD.

A MAN SERIOUSLY INJURED—NIGHTLY SPORT OF THIS SORT.

In the basement of No. 48 Chatham-street is a billiard saloon and rifle gallery, the frequenters of which consider themselves very expert marksmen, and commonly amuse themselves by shooting at bottles, turnips, apples, and other articles which are held at a distance on the head of one of the company. This fool-hardy rifle practice has been in progress nightly. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the bartender, Gustave Wargant, aged 30, of No. 236 William-street, wearied with over work, sat down at a table and was soon half asleep. Several marksmen at the other end of the hall had been drinking frequently, and suddenly Charles Westfield, aged 30, of No. 125 Monroe-street, picked up a rifle and took aim at the nodding head of the slumbering Wargant, his design being to show that he could pierce the hat without even grazing the sleeper's hair. He steadied the weapon and pulled the trigger. Just at that instant Wargant moved his head, the cartridge exploded, and he was seen to quiver. The men ran forward and found the blood was streaming from a wound in the head, just over his right ear.

Strangely enough he still retained consciousness, and brightened up somewhat under the effect of a stimulant administered to him. When told how the accident happened, he expressed the greatest surprise that Westfield should have missed his mark. His head was bandaged, and the men strove to rouse him still more, but he gradually became weak from loss of blood and lapsed into unconsciousness. The men by this time were greatly frightened and gave notice to Officer McQuade, of the Fourth Precinct, of what had happened. The officer at once summoned an ambulance in which the wounded man was taken hastily to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where his condition was discovered to be very critical. Westfield was taken into custody and arraigned before Justice Patterson, in the Tombs Court. Here, Walter Fay, a young man, living at No. 18 Tallman-street, Brooklyn, who was a witness of the shooting, testified as to the manner in which the wound was inflicted, and the magistrate held Westfield to await the result of his foolish act. There were a number of his friends in court, and one sympathizer, when he learned that the prisoner was to feel locked up, came forward and made a formal offer to go to prison in his stead, if the Justice would consent to the substitution. The man seemed to be greatly grieved when told that such a proceeding could not, as a matter of course, be permitted. Wargant's hat was produced in court. It was riddled with bullet holes, made while the owner had stood as a mark to be shot at by the frequenters of the saloon.

## THE NEW-ENGLAND DINNER.

AN UNEXAMPLED NUMBER OF EMINENT MEN EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT.

The dinner of the New-England Society, at the Metropolitan Concert Hall, to-morrow night, promises to be the most noteworthy one in the annals of the society. Gen. Grant has accepted an invitation to be present, and President Hayes arrived in the City last night, and, it is said, will remain over until Thursday to attend it. Gen. Garfield has written neither an affirmative nor a negative answer to the request sent to him a fortnight ago, and the members of the society therefore hope that he will not interfere with their plan of bringing the ex-President, the President and the President-elect together at a public dinner. Many other distinguished men have been invited, and the majority of them have accepted. Among these are Gen. Sherman, Secretary Schurz, Secretary Thompson, Gen. Porter, Chauncey M. Depew, and Joseph H. Choate. There are answers still expected from others, and the society, on the assumption that silence means consent, have concluded that they will be present.

As soon as the Jewish fair in the concert hall ended last night workmen began to clear the place for the dinner tables and the decorations. The managers have made elaborate preparations to decorate the hall with tasteful simplicity. The large hall will be used for a dining-room, in which there will be 29 tables, besides a "Presidential table" for the distinguished guests. This table will run across the hall at the western end and the others will be arranged down the hall in three rows. The public dining-room which overlooks the hall will be used for a general reception room before the guests sit down. The boxes on either side will be occupied by ladies, who will adjourn to the dining-hall after the cloth is removed. The orchestra will be above the reception room, and music will be furnished during the dinner under the supervision of Rudolph Aronson. The toasts have not yet been all arranged, nor have the speakers been all selected. Mr. James C. Carter, the President of the society, and Mr. Josiah M. Fiske, the incoming President, will, of course, answer to toasts. If Gen. Grant, President Hayes, and Gen. Garfield are all at the dinner, at least a short address will be expected from each.

## STARTING IN BUSINESS BY FRAUD.

William R. Shippley, who had obtained goods by false pretenses from a number of merchants, was brought up for sentence in General Sessions yesterday, having been convicted of grand larceny. On Oct. 21 he purchased 16 tubs of butter and two barrels of eggs from Charles N. Howard, of No. 71 Warren-street. He represented himself as M. J. Shippley, dealer in butter, lard, and cheese at No. 1,669½ Fulton-street, Brooklyn. He said he would send an expressman for the goods, and would pay on delivery. Shortly afterward an expressman called, received the goods, and was directed to obtain payment before delivering them. After the lapse of a day or two the expressman returned and presented in payment of the goods a post-dated check on the City Bank of Brooklyn. Mr. Howard refused to accept the check, and called on Shippley, who refused to give him either his money or the goods. Mr. Howard thereupon had him arrested for obtaining goods by false pretenses, and it was then discovered that Shippley had by the same fraudulent methods obtained goods from C. F. Mattlage, of No. 276 Greenwich-street; Reiss & Co., No. 318 Greenwich-street; Herman Kornahrens, of No. 111 Murray-street, and George S. Hart & Co. It was also found that he had made elaborate plans for conducting a brisk business in Brooklyn at the expense of others. He procured a horse and wagon, employed a boy named Roger Story to act as expressman, and obtained an express license for him in Brooklyn. Judge Cowing sentenced him to 18 months in the penitentiary. In the event of his escaping criminal punishment he would have been arrested on civil process by the Sheriffs of New-York and Kings Counties, both of whom held warrants for his arrest.

## HEAD MONEY IN DISFAVOR.

At the meeting of the Conference of Charities and Correction in Cleveland in July last, a Committee on Immigration was appointed to consider and report upon the proposed reforms in the reception and treatment of immigrants to this country. This committee met at No. 67 Madison-avenue yesterday. The meeting was purely informal, and lasted about an hour. There were present Edward C. Donnelly, Thomas B. Bronson, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, of the State Board of Charities; Sigismund Kauffman, Willy Wallach, George Starr, Secretary H. J. Jackson, of the Board of Emigration; William Blake, Superintendent of Out-door Poor; Dr. David Rogers, and Dr. Charles S. Hoyt. The general conclusion reached was to press upon Congress the necessity of adopting some such measure as Mr. Cox's bill to regulate immigration, which provides for Governmental protection and supervision of immigrants, and the preventing of the immigration of ex-convicts, paupers, and other undesirable persons, and for a fund of $250,000 to be appropriated annually by Congress for carrying out the provisions of the act. There was a difference of opinion as to whether the $250,000 should be raised by a per capita tax, or head money upon each immigrant, as under the old State law of 1847, or appropriated out of the public treasury. The majority favored the latter course. The committees will hold a formal and public meeting early in January, at which the subject will be fully discussed.

## A NEW MODE OF SWINDLING.

A man who gave his name as John O'Mally was brought to the County Jail in New Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, to await trial at the next term of court on a charge of swindling. O'Mally visited the liquor saloons in Woodbridge and represented himself to be a State Detective, and exhibited a badge which was marked "Union Detective Agency, New-Jersey State Detective." He demanded $10 from each saloon-keeper for a State license fee. Mrs. Catharine Schoek and Mrs. Winifred Ryan, each paid him $10. He claimed that Mrs. Mary Dunn's fee had been due a longer time than the others and demanded $11 15, which she paid. He was accompanied by a boon companion, and the action of the two men aroused suspicion, and O'Mally was taken into custody by Constable J. F. Lee, on a warrant issued by Justice Newton. From papers found in the possession of the prisoner it was ascertained that he lived in Paterson. There is no provision in the State laws of New-Jersey providing for the collection of liquor license fees.

## JAY GOULD'S LATEST PURCHASE.

It was reported on Wall-street yesterday that Jay Gould had purchased the International and Great Northern Railroad in Texas. Mr. Gould, on being applied to for information as to the correctness of the report, answered that it was true that he and his friends had secured a controlling interest in the stock of the company, but he refused to state the number of shares purchased or the price, saying that that was a matter that did not concern the public. Several of the gentlemen who were named as having parted with their stock also declined to give any particulars. This purchase gives the Gould clique the exclusive ownership of the entire system of railroads in the South-west.

# FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

## THIRD SESSION—Dec. 20.

### SENATE.

THE PROPOSED BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of a large number of business men and corporations of New-England for a uniform Bankruptcy law. Mr. HOAR described the business community of New-England as in favor of a Bankruptcy law substantially like Judge Lowell's bill.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate disagreed to the House joint resolution for the adjournment of Congress from Dec. 22 to Jan. 5.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said he was opposed to such adjournment.

Mr. HOAR thought Senators who voted to adjourn for a horse-race could not consistently refuse to vote for adjournment over the Christian anniversary.

The vote was reconsidered—yeas 31, nays 22.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved to amend the resolution by changing the dates to Dec. 23 and Jan. 3 respectively.

Mr. HOAR moved to amend the amendment by making the last date Jan. 4.

Mr. BLAINE said there was no quorum in the House, and if the resolution was amended it could not pass at all.

Mr. HOAR withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Edmunds's amendment was rejected.

Mr. THURMAN moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—yeas 28, nays 34.

The resolution was then passed as it came from the House—yeas 33, nays 26—as follows, [Republicans in roman; Democrats in *italics*:]

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Baldwin, *Bayard*, Blaine, Blair, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Conkling, *Davis of Illinois*, Dawes, Edmunds, Ferry, Hill of Colorado, Hoar, *Johnston*, Kellogg, Kirkwood, Logan, McMillan, *McPherson*, Morrill, Platt, *Ransom*, Rollins, Saunders, Teller, *Whyte*, Windom, *Withers*—33.

NAYS—Messrs. *Beck, Brown, Cockrell, Davis of West Virginia, Eaton, Farley, Garland, Groome,* Hamlin, *Harris, Hereford, Jonas, Kernan, McDonald, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Pugh, Saulsbury, Slater, Thurman, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walker, Williams*—26.

DISTRICT CERTIFICATES.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, the Senate bill to provide for funding the 8 per cent. improvement certificates of the District of Columbia was taken up. It authorizes the issue of 50-year 3.65 bonds of date Aug. 1, 1874, to redeem said 8 per cent. certificates. This issue is to be the same in all respects as the 3.65 bonds heretofore issued. The certificates amount to $891,000.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, said the 3.65 bonds were selling above par, and as a 3 per cent. bond could be floated at par he moved to amend by making the rate of interest of 3 per cent. Adopted and the bill was passed.

THE NEW-YORK SUB-TREASURY STATUE.

On motion of Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, House bill authorizing the New-York Chamber of Commerce to erect a statue of George Washington on the front of the Sub-Treasury building was taken up and passed.

THE STATE DEPOSITS.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, the bill to relieve the Treasurer of the United States from the amount now charged to him and deposited with the several States under the act of 1836 was taken up. Mr. Davis explained that the money concerned was practically a donation to the States. It had not been called for by the Government in times of great need, and doubtless never would be. The bill would obviate the need of carrying the amount ($28,000,000) on the books of the Treasury.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, favored the bill. The money received by New-York had been devoted to education, and was regarded as practically a gift.

Mr. GARLAND, of Arkansas, considered the debt of the States as equitably outlawed by limitation and by the conduct of the Government in leading the States to believe that the money would never be called for. He advocated the bill. He was not affected by Mr. Teller's remarks, for his politics now embraced the old flag and the most liberal appropriations to be got to improve the resources of the country.

Mr. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, said that when the Five Per Cent. bill was up at the last session, a charge was made that the States interested were pooling their interests to carry the bill. If he had not then thought such a charge improper to be made, he would be tempted now to say that the 28 States interested in this bill were massing their strength to secure this $28,000,000. He now offered as a second section to this bill the substance of the Five Per Cent bill (allowing to various States 5 per cent. on the value of lands granted within their limits by military bounty warrants, said States being entitled by their enabling acts to 5 per cent. on sales of public lands within their limits.)

Mr. THURMAN thought the Five-per-cent. bill, if a good one, should stand on its own merits. Without discussing the amendment, he repeated his objections, made on a former occasion, to the bill crediting the $28,000,000 to the States. The general Government had no right to give money from the Treasury to the States. This money was really a part of the funds of the Government, and appeared as such on its books. We owe $2,000,000,000. Our obvious duty is to pay it off as fast as possible. Every dollar of the $700,000,000 or $800,000,000 due next year could be paid off in 10 years without unduly burdening the people, yet it is proposed to extend it for 40 or 50 years, and at the same time give away $28,000,000, give away the public land, and increase expenditures as we were doing. The inevitable result of this kind of policy is to create an irreducible public debt. It was to make our debt, like the British consols, a perpetual annuity. He regarded a perpetual debt as one of the greatest curses that could be inflicted upon a nation. He opposed this bill as a part of a system of legislation tending to bring on this misfortune.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, thought Mr. Thurman's argument vitiated, like many other good arguments, by the incorrectness of his premises. In 1836 there was a surplus in the Treasury raised by taxes upon the population then existing. The surplus was deposited with the States then existing, subject to call by the Government. It was a call loan. Subsequently the quality of a call loan was taken from it by an act of Congress, to the effect that the money should never be called for except by act of Congress and on due notice. The doctrine of estoppel warranted the assertion that when the Government, in times of great need of money, did not apply for this money, and when, by various actions, it produced the impression that it was not considered as part of the assets of the Government, it was estopped from claiming the money after 40 years had elapsed, and the States had, with the knowledge of the Government, applied the money to various purposes on the assumption that it was considered as a gift.

Mr. BLAINE regarded the act of 1836 as a great folly, resulting from an extreme theory that a surplus of revenue must be divided among the whole population. To recall the money now would be unjust, not only because of the lapse of time and probable outlawry of the claim, but also because the people who got the money would not be the ones called on to return it. The men who then lived in the benefited States had largely emigrated. The Senator from Oregon (Mr. Grover) would be called upon to return the share he got as a citizen of Maine, in which State the money was foolishly divided per capita among the population. Mr. Blaine was not a citizen of Maine at that time, but he would have to pay his share of the money now as a citizen of the State. No way of returning the money could be found. This debt of the former generation should not be placed upon this generation.

Mr. THURMAN said if the theory prevailed that no generation should impose debt on a future generation he was anxious to know when the present public debt of $2,000,000,000 was to be paid. Such a doctrine was untenable. He denied that this debt was barred by limitation. No constitutional Government could be estopped from requiring obedience to its laws, and the law in this case made the money returnable on demand by Congress.

The debate was here suspended.

At 3:40 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under the call of States for bills and resolutions, the following were introduced and referred:

By Mr. DUNN, of Arkansas, providing that the lands in the Indian Territory to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and which are occupied by Indians, are public lands of the United States, and are hereby declared subject to settlement under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws. He desired to have it referred to the Committee on Public Lands, but Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, moved that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. It was one of those methods by which it was attempted to give possession of that Territory to white settlers, and it should go to the committee which had charge of the rights of Indians.

Mr. Conger's motion was agreed to—yeas, 114; nays, 86—so the joint resolution was sent to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia—Instructing the Committee on Agriculture to investigate the best mode of eradicating the diseases of domestic animals.

By Mr. GILLETTE, of Iowa—Calling on the Secretary of War for an estimate as to the cost of a steel railway from New-York City to Council Bluffs.

By Mr. ELLIS, of Louisiana, by request—To abolish the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

By THOMAS TURNER, of Kentucky—To prevent fraud and corruption in the election of President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives. It provides that before entering on their duties the President and Vice-President-elect and all persons elected to either house of Congress shall take an oath that they have not procured or attempted to procure their election by bribery or fraud, and that they will not during their term of office permit any contribution on employes of the United States for election or political purposes.

By Mr. FROST, of Missouri—Amending the Constitution so as to make a President ineligible to re-election.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The call having been concluded, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION CASE.

Mr. CALKINS, of Indiana, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the report of a majority of that committee upon the contested election case of Boynton against Loring, from the Sixth District of Massachusetts. The report declares G. B. Loring entitled to retain his seat, and it was laid over for further action.

Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, stated that he would file a minority report.

COMMITTEE BILLS.

The SPEAKER stated that this being the third Monday in the month, he was required by the rules to recognize for suspension of the rules gentlemen who had been instructed by a committee to make the motion to suspend. He thought that the best way to avoid any discrimination among the committees was to call the committees in order, and he therefore proceeded with the call.

The Committee of Ways and Means having been called, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the funding bill and present it to a vote before the recess.

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, under direction of the Committee on Banking and Currency, moved to suspend the rules, take from the calendar and pass the following bill:

*Be it enacted, &c.*, That section 3,418 of the Revised Statutes be repealed, and that from and after the passage of this act no stamp shall be necessary on any check such as is named in said section 3,418.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, raised the point of order that the Committee on Banking and Currency had no jurisdiction over the subject matter of the bill, which belonged properly to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. PRICE thought that it was a sufficient argument to the objection to state that the bill had been referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The SPEAKER—Did it go there by bill or petition?

Mr. PRICE—By both.

The SPEAKER—There is no doubt that under the rules of the House this subject does not belong to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and if it came in by petition it is not competent.

Mr. PRICE—It came in under petition and bill. There was no question raised as to the reference of the bill.

Mr. MILLS demanded a second, and the motion to suspend was seconded—109 to 45.

The half-hour debate was then begun by Mr. Mills in opposition to the bill. His first objection was as to the manner of its passage. His second objection was that, while he was in favor of reducing the taxation as far as it could be reduced, he thought that there were other subjects that commended themselves to the consideration of the American Congress with much more force than the subject of check stamps. Why was it that the committee having charge of the subject had not brought before the House some bill to take taxation off clothing? The object of clandestinely smuggling the present bill through the House under a suspension of the rules was to prevent an amendment which would take away from monopolists some of the ill-gotten gains which legislative robbery gave them.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, thought he knew something of the feeling of manufacturers and protectionists who were manufacturers, of those who were extreme in their views, and those who were liberal on the subject of the tariff. As far as he knew, the great majority of the friends of the doctrine of protection in this country desired a revision of the tariff. He thought that the votes in the other branch of Congress had shown that, and that the votes in this House would show that a great majority of the protectionists were in favor of revision. As a protectionist, as one who believed absolutely in the practical wisdom of protection, he desired a revision of the tariff, a revision of its irregularities and its abuses.

Mr. PRICE said that there were 500,000 persons in the United States who had their earnings in banks. They placed them there for safe-keeping, but they could not draw a dollar out without paying 2 cents on every check. The bill was not in favor of banks, but it was in favor of depositors.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was rejected—yeas 130, nays 68—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. The vote in detail is as follows, [Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *italics*, Greenbackers in SMALL CAPITALS:]

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich of Illinois, Aldrich of Rhode Island, *Atherton, Bachman*, Bailey, Bicknell, Bingham, *Blackburn*, Blake, [illegible] Brewer, Briggs, Browne, *Buckner*, Calkins, Camp, Cannon, Carpenter, Caswell, Chittenden, Claflin, Conger, Cook, Covert, Crapo, Crowley, Daggett, Davis of Illinois, Davis of California, Davis of North Carolina, Deering, Dunnell, Einstein, Errett, Ewing, Felton, Field, Fisher, Ford, Godshalk, Goode, Hall, Hammond of New-York, Hammond of Georgia, Harmer, Harris of Massachusetts, Hatch, Hawk, Henderson, Henkle, Herbert, Herndon, Hiscock, Horr, Humphrey, Hunton, Hutchins, Joyce, Ketcham, Killinger, [illegible] Martin of Delaware, Mason, McCook, McKinley, Mitchell, Money, Monsal, Morse, Morton, Myers, Neal, New, Nicholls, Norcross, O'Connor, O'Neill, Osmer, Overton, Page, Phillips, Phister, Pound, Prescott, Price, Reed, Rice, Richardson of New-York, Robeson, Robinson, Ross, Russell of Massachusetts, Ryan of Kansas, Ryon of Pennsylvania, Sapp, Sawyer, Scoville, Shallenberger, Smith of Pennsylvania, Speer, Springer, Starin, Stone, Talbott, Taylor of Ohio, Thomas, Thompson of Iowa, Townsend of Ohio, Tyler, Updegraff of Iowa, Updegraff of Ohio, Upson, Van Aernam, Voorhis, Van Voorhis, Wait, Washburn, Whitaker, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Alabama, Willits, Wise, F. Wood, W. A. Wood, Young of Ohio—130.

NAYS—Messrs. Acklen, Armfield, Berry, Blount, Bouck, Boyd, Brigham, Bright, Butterworth, Caldwell, Chalmers, Clements, Cobb, Colerick, Converse, Cravens, Davis of Missouri, Dibrell, Dunn, Finley, Forney, Fort, Geddes, Gillette, Gunter, Harris of Virginia, Hill, Hostetter, House, Hull, Hurd, Johnston, Jones, Ladd, Lefevre, Lowe, Marsh, Martin of West Virginia, McCoid, McLane, McMillan, Mills, Muldrow, O'Reilly, Phelps, Reagan, Rothwell, Scales, Simonton, Singleton of Mississippi, Simmons, Sparks, Steele, Stevenson, Taylor of Tennessee, Thompson of Kentucky, Tillman, Townshend, O. Turner, T. Turner, Upson?, Vance, Warner, WEAVER, White, Whitthorne, Wilson, Yocum—68.

Mr. STONE, of Michigan, under instructions of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of certain Postmasters. This bill, involving claims to the amount of $500,000, was opposed, and on seconding the demand for suspending the rules no quorum voted.

The House then, at 4:20, adjourned.

## CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Wolfgang Schoefle, of Ohio, to be Consul at Barmen; James Monroe, of Michigan, to be Marshal for the Western District of Michigan; E. B. Turner, of Texas, to be District Judge for the Western District of Texas; F. N. Schurtleff, Collector of Customs for the District of Willamette, Oregon; Lafayette McLaws, Postmaster at Savannah, Ga.

## ITALIAN EMIGRANTS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The perusal of the article, "Undesirable Immigrants," which appeared in the editorial columns of your yesterday's number, suggested by the two cases of small-pox which occurred among the Italian immigrants on board of the Anchor Line steamer Italia, conveys to me the idea of sending you some lines in behalf of those poor sons of Italy who seem to seek now, in a greater number than before, hospitality on the American soil.

First of all, I must not only confirm the statement of our Italian Vice-Consul, Count Morefoschi, that the Italian Government has not any connivance or knowledge of the shipment of criminals to this or any other country of the world, because I firmly believe in the honesty of the Italian Government, which never has or never will enter into such a violation of the international law.

As regards paupers, I can assure you that the Italian Government makes every exertion in its power to deter poor people from abandoning their native soil: but the laws of freedom which rule the Italian Government cannot prevent free citizens from seeking fortune wherever they think it desirable to go.

It is, therefore, a false assertion to say "that it is impossible to determine how many criminals are on board of steamers coming from Italy," as well as it would be difficult to find the alleged "evidence that very few of them have paid their passage." I do not believe that the Anchor Line Company would take them free to America, neither is it possible for me to share the belief entertained by your contributor that an amount of money has been subscribed by sympathizing fellow-countrymen to provide these poor people with the means necessary for the voyage. The times of the padrones is happily over, thanks to the energetic measures adopted by the Italian and American Governments, and no one in Italy would assist in the slightest degree to encourage with public subscription the immigration to America.

It is true that the Government of united Italy found the South Provinces in supreme want in every respect, because that Government, called by Lord Palmerston "the negation of God," left the largest part of the Kingdom in such destitute circumstances that it was beyond possibility for a new Government to create a new state of things in 20 years, and principally to improve the condition of an adult population; but from that time no care or money have been spared to endow that country with roads, schools, and charitable institutions of every kind, and from that time the philanthropists may rest assured that the work of the Italian Government toward that large and fine part of Italy has been one of redemption, and that the present, and much more the future, generation will be one of men, not of brutes, as the masses of peasants in the past years might have been called.

Although the Italian immigration in this country is greatly due to the south of the peninsula, it must be stated that the many laborers employed in this country by companies never gave any cause of complaint. They are sober, active, patient, and obedient to the laws, and as an instance I will call your attention to the case of the poor Italian workmen recently engaged in the Cape Cod Canal, who, in spite of having received no salary for their work of some weeks, returned peaceably to New-York, where they found assistance from their countrymen. As for the activity and skillfulness of the Italians in agricultural labors, I will only mention the excellent opinion which Mr. Charles K. Landis, owner and settler of the Vineland colony in New-Jersey, has of the Italian agriculturists, who in great number are established in that place.

My chief hope, with reference to these poor fellows, is that the Committee of Protection, of which I have heard, and in which I have taken a great interest, will soon be formed among the good and prominent Italians resident in this City, for the assistance of the Italian immigrants who seek home and fortune under the protection of your Government.

G. VIGNA DAL FERRO,
Ex-Secretary of the Italian Commission for the Centennial Exhibition.

PARKERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 20.—Eugene Pintard, 50 years old, while killing hogs this afternoon, ruptured a blood vessel and died instantly. He leaves a wife and four children.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

Gen. W. T. Sherman occupied a box at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last evening to witness Mary Anderson as the Countess, in "Love."

The annual meeting of the patrons and members of the Mount Sinai Hospital will be held at the Standard Club, at Forty-second-street and Broadway, on Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The first game of polo on rollers will be played on Friday evening at 9 o'clock, at the New-York Skating Rink, at Madison-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, between the Columbia and Rink teams.

The Thalia Theatre company will give a dramatic performance this evening in Terrace Garden for the benefit of the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society of Yorkville. The performance will be followed by a dance.

Maggie Donohue, alias Williams, a noted shoplifter, was arrested last evening at Tiffany's while she was attempting to steal $375 worth of jewelry. She was locked up at Police Head-quarters by Special Detective Rockwell.

The French Evangelist, Eugène Revelliaud, and the Rev. G. T. Dodds, will speak this evening in Association Hall upon the preaching of the Gospel in France and how it is received by the French people. The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, will preside and deliver an address.

"A Constant Reader" and an "Old Reader" are informed that the majority "for Gen. Garfield over Gen. Hancock" in this State was 21,031. The majority for the Electoral ticket "down to the Harlem River"—that is, exclusive of the Counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond—was 74,938.

The steamers Newport and Old Colony have taken the places of the Bristol and Providence on the Fall River Line. These steamers are thoroughly heated by steam and in every way made comfortable for the Winter season. Travelers will find this a most desirable route at this time of the year. Low fares are still in force.

Jessie Spurgeon, aged 18 years, on Saturday last ran away from her comfortable home in Dunellen, N. J., and came to this City to see what life in the Metropolis was like. She became disgusted with a short experience, and on Sunday night, being penniless, she applied to a policeman for aid. She was properly cared for, and was sent back to her home yesterday.

Mary E. Irving, a domestic, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, accused of stealing $40 in money and a check for $14 from her mistress, Mrs. Ellen L. Shult, residing at No. 159 East Fiftieth-street, and pleaded guilty. The property stolen from Mrs. Shult had never been recovered. Recorder Smyth sent the woman to the penitentiary for two years.

Henry Freeman, formerly chief clerk in the office of the United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, to imprisonment for three years in the Albany Penitentiary. Freeman pleaded guilty, two weeks ago, to an indictment charging him with embezzling from the inspectors' accounts $110, the amount received by him for fees for the issue of 11 certificates of inspection. It is claimed that he embezzled in all nearly $6,000.

The Mexican National Construction Company say that telegrams from the City of Mexico announce that the concession of two additional lines had been awarded to the "Palmer Sullivan" or Mexican National Company, with a subsidy of $8,000 per kilomètre, viz.: From Morelia, north to Salimanca, and south to Patzcuaro, and the line from San Luis Potosi to Zacatecas. Also, that the Mexican Government had formally approved the organization and basis of the Mexican National Company.

Mrs. Aurelia Lindo, contestant of the second will of her deceased husband, Gabriel Lindo, a dealer in diamonds and jewelry, was again under examination yesterday in the trial before Surrogate Calvin. William G. Woodworth, her brother, also testified. He gave an extended account of his experience while attending the testator in his sickness in the Spring of 1878. He described actions which tended to show that Mr. Lindo became violently insane after he was paralyzed, and then relapsed into a state of harmless insanity. The examination will be continued to-day.

Henry P. Kidder, Francis H. Peabody, Oliver W. Peabody, and George C. Magoun, comprising the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., bankers, of New-York and Boston, made application yesterday to Surrogate Calvin for the granting to George F. Crane of letters of temporary administration on the personal estate, in this County, of the late Obadiah G. Kimball, of Boston. The personality is estimated at $100,000. Yesterday an order was made appointing Mr. Crane temporary Administrator. He gave bonds for the sum of $100,000, William Libby and George C. Magoun becoming his sureties, and each of them justifying in the amount of $200,000.

A rumor gained currency about Police Head-quarters yesterday that Gen. Smith would tender his resignation as Police Commissioner to Mayor Grace immediately after the 1st of January, and that either John R. Voorhis or Col. Emanuel B. Hart would be appointed in his stead. Gen. Smith, being questioned in relation to this rumor, neither denied nor affirmed its truth. He said he was not in the habit of mapping out his line of conduct so far ahead, and that he was usually governed by circumstances as they presented themselves. It is said that the General has become disgusted with the lack of consideration received by him from his associates in the board, and is therefore determined to lay aside his official duties.

A meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners was held yesterday in Mayor Cooper's office. Controller Campbell reported that the wooden shanties and other buildings located on the block included within Third and Lexington avenues and Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets were a public nuisance, which should be abated by the authorities, as the land belongs to the City. The Commissioners adopted a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to take such action, jointly with the Board of Health, as will be necessary to have the shanties removed. Alderman McClave appeared before the board and argued against the giving to foreign steam-ship companies the use of all the docks between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth streets, North River.

There were five cases of small-pox reported to the Health Department yesterday. One was that of William Coyle, of No. 58 Oak-street, who came voluntarily to the office of the Vaccinating Corps to ascertain whether he had small-pox. His appearance drove everybody but the doctors from the room. Drs. Flinn and Purcell examined the man and found that he was suffering from the disease in an aggravated form. He was speedily remanded to the Riverside Hospital, and after his departure the office was disinfected. Frederick Johnson, aged 16 months, was found sick with small-pox at No. 110 Chatham-street, and with his mother was removed to the hospital. Two new cases were removed from No. 9 Mulberry-street. Paolino Tappiano, aged 15 months, died yesterday from small-pox at No. 20 Baxter-street.

## BROOKLYN.

During the past week 50 deaths from diphtheria were reported to the Board of Health.

The certificate of incorporation of the Long Island Electric Light Company was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The capital is $200,000, and the incorporators are A. Ames, V. K. Spear, J. J. Anderson, J. H. Flagg, C. F. MacKenzie, J. F. Williams, B. I. Butler, C. C. Wyman, and W. H. M. Sistare.

State Commissioner of Charities Ripley Ropes thinks that $75,000 should be appropriated for the erection of a new building on the "cottage plan" for the accommodation of the insane. The Flatbush Asylum for the Insane is now crowded to a degree that renders it almost impossible to preserve the health of the patients.

T. T. Dickerson, arrested on Saturday, charged with attempting to obtain $68 from William J. Logan by means of a forged order of discontinuance settling a suit brought against Logan by one Beaner, was committed for examination yesterday by Justice Walsh. Dickerson was Beaner's lawyer, and forged his client's name to the consent to a discontinuance in order to obtain the sum mentioned. The examination has been set down for Friday.

Under the one head bill which passed the last Legislature, employes of the different city departments can only be removed for cause, and a section of this same law provides that when removals are made the reasons therefor must be filed in the City Clerk's office by the head of the department making such removals. Acting in accordance with this law, Dr. Crane, head of the Health Department, filed yesterday with the City Clerk as his reason for removing 7 clerks, 10 inspectors, and 1 driver, that the appropriation for the conduct of the department was insufficient to pay the salaries of the persons removed.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution was adopted authorizing the extension of the Atlantic-avenue horse car road along Atlantic-avenue from Flatbush-avenue to Washington-avenue, through Washington-avenue to Butler-street, and along the latter thoroughfare to Nostrand-avenue. As the rapid transit road already occupies Atlantic-avenue as far as East New-York, the privilege granted by the Aldermen yesterday will practically close up the south side of Atlantic-avenue between the points mentioned for travel other than that which is carried on over the tracks of the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Westchester County Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer opened yesterday at the Court-house, White Plains, before Judge C. E. Pratt, S. D. Gifford, County Judge, and William C. Howe and J. S. See, Justices of Sessions. There are 123 causes on the calendar, but most of these were put off for the term.

The Board of Town Auditors of New-Rochelle had audited the usual town bills, the aggregate amount being $3,654 30. It having been represented to Mr. Phelps, the Supervisor of the town, that several clerical errors had been made, corrections were authorized, and the sum of $3,[?]53 90 was ordered by the Supervisors to be levied for the payment of the audited bills. Yesterday when the board met it was served with a mandamus issued by Judge Barnard ordering it to reconsider and set aside the resolution directing the levy in question. The board rescinded the resolution, and the account was again placed in the hands of the Supervisors of New-Rochelle to have the matter brought up in the regular manner.

As the Chatham express on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which left the Grand Central Depot at 10:30 A. M. yesterday, was approaching Woodlawn, Patrick Kildare, driving a team of mules before a dirt-wagon, attempted to drive across the tracks. The mules got over, but the wagon was struck by the engine and knocked into kindling wood, the driver being thrown to the ground. Kildare was picked up and carried into the station, still retaining a briar-wood pipe between his closely set teeth. A doctor examined him and found he had escaped with a severe scalp-wound on the top of his head. Man, horses, and wagon were thrown from the up to the down track, and the Boston express was stopped just in time to prevent its killing both man and horses.

## NEW-JERSEY.

The funeral services of the late John P. Jackson, of Newark, will take place from the homestead, No. 616 High-street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Eccleston, of Trinity Church, will officiate.

The Rev. A. V. Raymond, for the past two or three years the Pastor of the First Reformed Church at Paterson, has accepted a call to Plainfield, and will preach his farewell sermon at the former church next Sunday.

The Kearney statue was placed in position at Newark, on Saturday, but was immediately covered with an American flag. The unveiling ceremonies will take place next Tuesday, under the direction of the Kearney Association.

The Supreme Court of New-Jersey, in a suit of George F. Snovel against the Board of Fish Commissioners, has decided that the board is justified in removing and destroying fish-baskets placed, contrary to law, in rivers or streams within the State.

Patrick Rock, of Union Hill, holds one of his fingers to be worth $20,000. Some time ago a sore on one of his fingers festered and a local druggist lanced it. The finger grew worse and finally had to be amputated. Mr. Rock has now sued the druggist for malpractice, laying his damages at the figure above stated.

Alderman Gedicke, of Newark, convicted of malpractice, will come up before Judge McCarter for sentence to-day. A petition has been presented to the court for a suspension of sentence, or that a fine only be imposed, but the law says that the penalty shall be a fine of not less than $500 and imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two years.

Three stationary steam-engines have been constructed at Paterson of 150 horse-power each. No piece in either weighs more than half a ton, and they have a link motion, like a locomotive. They are designed for a rolling-mill at Bogota, United States of Colombia, South America, and are constructed in convenient sections, because in the last stages of the journey to their destination they will have to be carried on the backs of mules over the Andes for several hundred miles. On arriving at Bogota the different parts will be set together with screw bolts. Even the driving shaft is in several pieces.

## ANNUAL RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

REPORTS MADE BY ROADS IN THIS STATE TO THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—The following railroad reports have been received by the State Engineer and Surveyor:

NORTH RIVER.

Paid capital, $16,740; number of stockholders, 25.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN.

Paid capital, $58,519,156 25; unfunded debt, $80,555 98; number of stockholders, 1,917.

*Receipts.*—From passengers, $151,291 83; freight, $377,525 83; mails, $14,911 44; other sources, $30,074 41.

*Payments.*—For road expenses, $565,703 83.

MIDDLEBURG AND SCHOHARIE.

Paid capital, $65,000; funded debt, 12,000; unfunded debt, $200.

*Receipts.*—From passengers, $3,854 90; freight, $3,268; mails, $247; express, $273 90.

*Payments.*—Road expenses, $5,171 61; interest, $1,170.

SCHOHARIE VALLEY.

Paid capital, $100,000; funded debt, $40,000.

*Receipts.*—From passengers, $4,325 15; freight, $7,187 19; other sources, $1,484 18.

*Payments.*—Road expenses, $5,846 37; interest, $2,400; dividends, $3,500; other items, $1,304 62.

LAKE ONTARIO AND SOUTHERN.

Paid capital, $940,475; funded debt, $994,300; unfunded debt, $54,874 18.

*Receipts.*—Passengers, $5,903 40; freight, $13,781 40; mails, $1,150 87; other sources, $2,830 32.

*Payments.*—Road expenses, $23,541 45; interest, $44 75.

GENEVA, HORNELLSVILLE AND PINE CREEK.

Paid capital, $332,175; unfunded debt, $44,000.

OLEAN, BRADFORD AND WARREN.

Paid capital, $150,000; unfunded debt, $5,775 92.

*Receipts.*—From passengers, $25,096 09; freight, $38,512 29; other sources, $8,234 67.

*Payments.*—For road expenses, $41,376 06; dividends, $30,000.

KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED.

Paid capital, $1,000,000; unfunded debt, $125,545 15.

[?]ACK AND NORTHERN.

Paid capital, $78,250; funded debt, $157,500; unfunded debt, $1,726 74.

BLACK RIVER AND ST. LAWRENCE.

Paid capital, $144,988 55; funded debt, $144,988 55; unfunded debt, $135; number of stockholders, 83.

PROSPECT PARK AND SEA-SIDE.

Paid capital, $6,675; number of stockholders, 25.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA.

Paid capital, $3,125,650; funded debt, $4,000,000; unfunded debt, $460,441 11.

*Receipts.*—Passengers, $154,470 64; freight, $845,518 48; mails, $9,314 87; other sources, $21,149 81.

*Payments.*—Road expenses, $637,424 43; interest, $287,549 62.

MANHATTAN.

Paid capital, $13,000,000; unfunded debt, $1,332,058 65.

*Receipts.*—Passengers, $4,575,430 71; other sources, $37,544 85.

*Payments.*—Road expenses, $2,044,235 24; rentals, $1,405,368 83.

ONTARIO SOUTHERN.

Paid capital, $558,300; funded debt, $304,300; unfunded debt, $388,090 95.

*Receipts.*—Passengers, $1,200 99; freight, $4,218 32; other sources, $10,941 24.

*Payments.*—Road expenses, $8,681 37; interest, $14,726 62.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the following business was transacted: No. 47—The People ex rel. the Niagara Bridge, &c., Railroad Company, appellants, vs. the Lockport and Buffalo Railroad Company, respondent; appeal dismissed under rule 21. No. 48—The People ex rel. the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant, vs. the Lockport and Buffalo Railroad Company, respondent; appeal dismissed under rule 21. No. 67—William M. Cafferty, appellant, vs. Nicholas H. Decker, respondent; appeal dismissed without costs. No. 75—Charles T. Goodwin, et al., appellants, vs. John Conklin, respondent; submitted. No. 80—The Trustees, &c., of the town of East Hampton, appellants, vs. Josiah Kirk, respondent; argued by J. Lawrence Smith for appellants, E. A. Carpenter for respondent. No. 93—The People ex rel. William O. Bartlett, appellants, vs. John Shirley, respondent; appeal dismissed without costs. No. 97—Warren S. Sillcocks et al., appellants, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondent; appeal dismissed under rule 21. No. 100—The Mutual Life Insurance Company, &c., respondent, vs. Thomas A. Davies, appellant; appeal dismissed under rule 21. No. 129—Horace J. Woody et al., appellants, vs. Adele Duane Ireland, Administratrix, respondent; appeal dismissed under rule 21. No. 200—In re Waverley Water-works Company, respondent, to acquire lands of William W. Shepard; appeal dismissed under rule 21. No. 238—In re S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, appellant, to vacate, &c.; appeal dismissed under rule 21. No. 324—William Butler Duncan et al., appellants, vs. Margaret W. Brennan, Executrix, &c., respondent; argued by William W. Macfarland for appellants, A. J. Vanderpoel for respondent. No. 347—Josephine S. Douglas et al., appellants, vs. the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, respondent; argued by Robert Sewell for appellant, Henry W. Johnson for respondent.

## A LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—Several ladies of this city have organized a Land League on the plan adopted by the ladies of New-York.

## COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
*Held by Van Vorst, J.*
Nos. 64, 70, 73, 74, 98, 104, 112, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 144, 147, 148, 155, 157, 160, 161, 165, 166, 172, 174, 176, 177, 179, 185, 191, 194, 195, 198, 200, 204, 205, 219, 220, 222, 223, 225, 227, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 239, 240, 242, 248, 249, 250, 254, 258, 261, 262, 263, 264.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
*Held by Lawrence, J.*
Case on—No. 2098, Lally vs. Everett. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
*Held by Donohue, J.*
Nos. 2077, 4574, 2582, 2143, 2113, 1831, 617, 1757, 2163, 849, 1755, 2191, 458, 1555, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
*Held by Beach, J.*
Nos. 3765, 1613, 1050, 206, 1182, 2336, 2660, 961, 3075, [illegible] 2507, 2567.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Dec. 28.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
*Held by Sedgwick, C. J.*
Nos. 17, 41, 45, 14, 15, 16, 35.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
*Held by Russell, J.*
Nos. 215, 436, 784, 337, 753, 412, 445, 366, 177, 441, 411, 344, 345, 132, 362, 310, 308, 309, 312, 315, 338, 583, 534, 535, 536, 540.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
*Held by Speir, J.*
Nos. 421, 534, 565, 575, 578, 362, 693, 763, 641, 654, 1030, 536, 156, 497, 500, 170, 461, 577.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
*Held by Freedman, J.*
Nos. 197, 281, 288, 287, 263, 291, 257, 737, 259, 408, 458, 297, 454, 306, 307, 340, 358, 342—Compton vs. Compton; 323—Cullen vs. Cullen; 402.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
*Held by Van Hoesen, J.*
No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
*Held by Larremore, J.*
Case on—No. 408, LaFevre vs. Kellogg. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
*Held by Van Brunt, J.*
No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.
*Held by Shea, C. J., and Goepp and Isaacs, JJ.*
Appeals from Orders—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Appeals from Judgments—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
*Held by Smyth, Recorder.*
John Barry, grand larceny.
Joseph Stevens, grand larceny.
John Wade, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Kearney, Michael Lane, felonious assault and battery.
Herman Jancivelts, grand larceny.
John Haggerty, larceny from the person.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
*Held by Cowing, J.*
Charles F. Holbrook, homicide.
Joseph White, felonious assault and battery.
William Hanley, John Smith, burglary.
Charles R. Egler, grand larceny.
Adolph Lefkowitch, Charles Plaser, grand larceny.
Martha Smith, grand larceny.
Thomas A. R. Webster, false pretenses.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 20, 1880.

Trade in live stock on this morning was steady as to values and demand, save in regard to Hogs, which were uncertain. Beeves, also Sheep and Lambs of choice quality, were scarce and had an upward tendency. At Sixtieth-Street Yards horned Cattle sold at 7½c.@12½c. ℔ ℔., weights 5½ to 14 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were 7c.@12½c. ℔ ℔., weights 5½ to 12¼ cwt. From 54 to 60 ℔. has been allowed net; general sales on 56 ℔. net. Bulls, grass-fed, sold, on live weight, at $2 37½@$2 80 ℔ cwt.; Bulls, corn-fed, on live weight, 3c.@3¼c. ℔ ℔. Quality as above reported coarse to choice, in the aggregate scarcely fair. Milch Cows, Calves included, $30@$60 ℔ head. Calves, grass-fed, 3c.@3c. ℔ ℔.; Calves, meal-fed, 3½c.@4½c. ℔ ℔.; lean Veals 4c. ℔ ℔.; fair quality Veals 5c.@7c. Sheep sold at [illegible] ℔ ℔.; Lambs, 6c.@7c. ℔ ℔.; mixed flocks, $5 37½@$5 80 ℔ cwt.; Ewes, 5½c. ℔ ℔.; Bucks, 4c. ℔ ℔. The flocks as above reported ranged from poor to choice. Hogs on live weight sold at $4 40@$4 75 ℔ cwt.; Pigs at $4 85 ℔ cwt. City-dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

*At Sixtieth-Street Yards*—T. C. Eastman sold for self 20 Heifers, 9½c. ℔ ℔., with $1 on ℔ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 4 Kentucky Steers, 10¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 352 Illinois Steers, 9¼c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔., weights 7¼ to 9 cwt. T. Clark sold 17 Bulls, 900 ℔., 3¼c. ℔ ℔. R. C. Coon sold for self 78 Illinois Steers: 35 head, 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ ℔., with $10 on 16 head sold at 9¼c. ℔ ℔.; 35 head, 10c.@12c. ℔ ℔., with 1 Steer at 12½c. ℔ ℔., weights 6¾ to 13 cwt. Gillis & Brown sold for L. Budlong 81 State Steers: 7½c. ℔ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; for self 57 Illinois Steers: 47 head, 10c.@12c. ℔ ℔.; 10 head, 12c. ℔ ℔., weights 7¼ to 12¼ cwt. Vogel & Ransome sold for Meyer & Rosenstein 113 Illinois Steers, 9¼ to 10¼c. ℔ ℔., with $16 off and $12 on the herd, weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt., including 1,353 ℔., $5 95 ℔ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Co. 76 Kentucky Steers: 20 head, 9c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.; 10 head, 10c. ℔ ℔.; 32 head, 11¼c.@12¼c. ℔ ℔., with $10 on 19 head sold at top rate, weights 6¾, 7¼ to 9¾ cwt. A. Furst sold for self 134 Kentucky Steers: 17 head, 9¼c. ℔ ℔., the rest of the herd 10c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔., including 4 head at 12c.@12¼c. ℔ ℔., weights 7, 8, 9, to 14 cwt. [illegible]

*At Harsimus Cove Yards*—[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Hog-Yards for week ending Dec. 18, 1880: 4,291 head of horned Cattle, 101 Cows, 1,598 Veals and Calves, 20,240 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,795 head of horned Cattle, 2 Cows, 409 Veals and Calves, 6,273 Sheep and Lambs, 2 Pigs.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for week ending Dec. 18, 1880: 17,589 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 5,498 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for week ending Dec. 18, 1880: 3,958 head of horned Cattle, 1 Cows, 91 Veals and Calves, 5,412 Sheep and Lambs, 23,176 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,803 head of horned Cattle, 3,106 Sheep and Lambs, 4,357 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 750 head; total for week thus far, 2,200 head; same time last week, 3,900 head; consigned through, 78 cars; market in active demand for all grades of butchers' and shippers' stock, and prices 10c.@20c. stronger; sales of extra Steers at $5 75@$6 50; none here as extra as those of last week; choice Steers, $5@$5 50; good shippers, $4 55@$4 90; fair to medium, $4@$4 50; good butchers' Steers, $3 60@$3 75; mixed butchers, [illegible]; stockers steady; light to choice, $3 25@$3 [?]; feeders, $3 [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; total for the week thus far, 7,500 head; for the same time last week, 6,000 head; consigned through, 3 cars; market demand good at full last week's prices; sales of fair to good Western Sheep at $4 10@$4 60; choice to fancy, $4 75@$5; a few lots of very choice at $5 60@$5 90; Western Lambs at $5 25@$6; Canada Lambs, $6@$6 25; less grades disposed of. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,000 head; total for week thus far, 9,000 head; same time last week, 12,600 head; consigned through, 37 cars; market fairly active and a shade higher; sales of Yorkers, fair light to choice, at $4 45@$4 60; good medium, $4 50@$4 70; choice heavy, $4 70@$4 90; medium quality heavy and good ends, $4@$4 25; Pigs, $4 15@$4 35; best grades disposed of.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 20.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 34,000 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market quiet, weak, and unchanged, closing weak; mixed packing, $4 40@$4 70; light, $4 50@$4 70; choice heavy, $4 75@$4 95. Cattle—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market very active and 10c.@15c. higher, but stock scarce; exports, $5 25@$5 85; good to choice shipping, $4 60@$5 20; common to medium, $3 60@$4 50; butchers', slow at $2@$3 30; stockers, $3 30@$3 40, and market generally steady; a few Texans at $3@$3 25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; demand good except for common, which are dull at $3 50@$4; good to choice, $4 25@$5. The *Journal's* London dispatch says: "Cattle and Sheep steady, but ¼c. lower; best Cattle, 15½c.; best Sheep, 17½c."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20.—Hogs firmer; light, $4 10@$4 35; mixed packing, $4 40@$4 65; butchers' to fancy, $4 70@$4 90; receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 500 head. Cattle steady, with a fair demand for best grades; export Steers, $5@$5 50; good to choice shipping, $4 50@$5; common to fair, $3 50@$4; mixed butchers' stuff, $2 25@$3 25; stockers, $3 50@$3; feeders, $3 50@$3 25; receipts, 400 head; shipments, 400 head. Sheep scarce and wanted; fair to fancy, $3@$4 50; receipts, 400 head; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Dec. 20.—Cattle—Receipts since Friday, 3,168 head of through and 664 head of yard stock; market dull; prices a shade advanced on extra; heavy fat, $5 30@$5 50; fair to good shipping Steers, $4 50@$5 25; common to fair butchers' stock, $3 75@$4 25; stockers, none on the market; Bulls, Cows, and Stags, as to quality, $2@$4. Hogs—Receipts, 7,975 head; Philadelphias, $4 70@$4 90; Yorkers, $4 35@$4 45. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; selling at $3 50@$5 25 for fair to good; no extra on the market; they would bring $5 75@$6.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 20.—Cattle—Market dull; sales, 3,000 head; prime, 5¾c.@5½c.; good, 5¼c.@4¾c.; medium, 4¼c.@4¾c.; common, 3c.@4c. Sheep—Market active; sales, 9,800 head; prime, 5c.@5¼c.; good, 5¼c.@4¾c.; medium, 4c.@4¾c.; common, 3¼c.@4c. Hogs—Market dull; sales, 3,200 head; prime, 6¾c.@7c.; good, 6¼c.@6½c.; medium, 5¾c.@6c.; common, 5c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—Beef Cattle—Market more active; common cattle a slight fraction higher; very best, 5¾c.@6¼c.; first quality, 4½c.@5¼c.; medium, 3¾c.@4½c.; ordinary, 2¾c.@3¾c.; most sales from 4½c.@5¼c.; receipts, 1,700 head. Swine—Full supply and fair demand; quoted at 5½c.@6½c.; receipts, 7,000 head. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 306 head; quoted: Sheep, 4c.@5c.; Lambs, 4c.@6c.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1880.

*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—Yorick's Love.
AQUARIUM—Murray's Circus. Matinée.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Lawn-Tennis.
DALY'S THEATRE—Needles and Pins.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—M'liss.
HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Love.
HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN—Humpty Dumpty.
HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE—Hiawatha.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—My Geraldine.
STEINWAY HALL—Concert.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Nominee.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The Banker's Daughter.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—Forget Me Not.

*THE NEW-YORK TIMES.*

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

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| The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday edition | $12 00 |
| The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition | 10 00 |
| The Sunday edition, per annum | 2 00 |
| The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum | 2 50 |
| The Weekly Times, per annum | 1 00 |

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The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of The Parisian, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

*NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.*

*The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

*The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, north-east to north-west winds, with snow, falling, followed by rising barometer, and slight changes in temperature.*

After a good deal of unprofitable discussion, the Senate has concurred in the House resolution to adjourn to-morrow for the usual holiday recess. Already the number of Senators left in Washington falls short of a quorum, and in the House the proportionate attendance is but very little better. To gravely canvass the requirements of public business, in such a state of things, was decidedly farcical. The argument that the saving of a week now may remove the probable necessity of an extra session might be a valid one if the time of Congress were sedulously devoted to public business, and if it were obviously impossible to pass the appropriation bills and some necessary legislation between the second week in January and the first week in March. But even if the sessions in both houses were continuous, there could be no guarantee that some partisan wrangle would not be sprung upon one or other of them, and that days of valuable time would not be wasted in talking for buncombe. There is time enough after the recess for Congress to do all that the country expects from it; there is not time enough to let members have their say about everything which they believe to be of public or personal importance if the session were prolonged from January to December.

The interminable State deposits question came up in the Senate yesterday on the prompting of Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, who seems desirous of occupying toward the Treasury Department the position of an exacting and suspicious but rather benevolent uncle. Mr. Davis desires to obviate the tiresome necessity of carrying on the books of the Treasury the twenty-eight million of dollars which some forty-four years ago was handed over by a plethoric national Treasury to the custody of the then existing States. The abuses of which this fund has been made the occasion in this State are sufficiently familiar, and the story of its use in other States is not a much more edifying one. There appears to be a pretty general agreement in the Senate that it would be useless and impolitic to call for the repayment of the fund, though nobody seemed able to explain why. The most amusing attempt made to give a final reason why the "trust funds" should be written off as a bad debt was that of Mr. Blaine, who thought the matter settled when it was evident that the people who got the benefit of the money were not the same people who would be taxed for its repayment. Mr. Blaine, for example, would be called upon to pay his share of the money as a citizen of Maine, though he belonged to a different State when the money was apportioned. There is a childlike simplicity about the views of Mr. Blaine on all matters affecting pecuniary obligation which mark him out as the ideal leader of the coming party which shall represent the sum total of the financial and economical lunacies of the United States.

There is evidently a large majority of the House in favor of the bill repealing the tax on bank checks, though the bill failed to secure the two-thirds necessary for its passage under a suspension of the rules. The half-hour's debate on the bill furnished the occasion for an important admission by Mr. Hawley, to the effect that the great majority of the friends of the protectionist doctrine in this country desire a revision of the tariff. For himself, "believing absolutely in the practical wisdom of protection," he desired a revision of the "irregularities and abuses" of the body of laws any modification of which protectionists in Congress and elsewhere have been accustomed to regard as a species of sacrilege. Mr. Hawley and the high tariff advocates for whom he speaks are certainly wiser in their generation than their Pennsylvanian brethren who sustain the manifest abuses and irregularities of the tariff with as much ardor as its most defensible provisions. It is not only absurd to assume that our revenue laws are incapable of modification or reform, it is a suicidal policy for those who are interested in maintaining their essential features. For, if any tax, however useless or unjust, is to be defended simply because it forms part of a system which protectionists believe to be for the good of the country, obviously the strength of the entire body of tariff legislation will be reduced to the level of the weakest portion of the structure.

Petitions were presented yesterday in the Senate in favor of the so-called Lowell Bankruptcy bill by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, who declared it to be the general opinion of New-England that a uniform bankruptcy act was desirable. There is no doubt that this statement is substantially correct. The opinion of New-England is largely influenced by manufacturers, who sell, in comparatively large amounts, to the distributing cities. To them almost any bankruptcy act which secures reasonable economy in proceedings is desirable, and this Judge Lowell's bill very surely does. But there are other interests besides these to be considered. Bankrupt settlements should not only be cheap, but they should be conditioned on a very searching demonstration of honesty on the part of the debtor. If they be not, one of the main objects of a law of this character is not attained, and in this regard the bill prepared by Judge Lowell is defective.

Kukluxism may be fairly said to be an obsolete institution in the South; and yet Scott County, Va., is just now afflicted with a fresh manifestation of this form of Caucasian tyranny. The victim of this latest outrage, being "rocked," as the local phrase goes, fired into the darkness, and was, thereafter, allowed to sleep in peace. Daylight revealed the extent of his prowess, which consisted in laying low not less than three of the Klan, each one of whom had a serious and painful wound, of which he refused to give account. It is evident that the spirit of lawlessness which originated and maintained the institution called the Kuklux has by no means subsided in the South. In the case to which reference was just now made it is by no means certain that political persecution was intended, but it is certain that a rude sort of Lynch law, executed in the dark, was invoked to drive out a person who is an undesirable neighbor and fellow-citizen. The chances are that the persecuted man is no better than his persecutors.

## *OUR CONSULS AND COMMERCE.*

An animated debate was held in the House on Saturday upon the Consular and Diplomatic bill. It was precipitated by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, who, in his usually combative manner, accused the Democratic Party of a persistent effort to cut down the consular appropriations for the sake of economy and to the great injury of our general commercial interests. So far as this year's Consular bill is concerned, this accusation hardly holds. Though the amount appropriated is some $16,000 less than last year, that year included $37,000 for the Chinese Commission, and the appropriations of this year for consular purposes alone are some $21,000 more than a year ago. The committee has, moreover, according to its statements, adopted all the suggestions of the Secretary of State in regard to advances in compensation.

But the main charge of Mr. Conger, divested of its purely partisan bearing, has this much basis, that the consular service of the United States is singularly inadequate in nearly every important regard to the needs of the country. It is not sufficiently extended. It is poorly paid. It is inefficient in organization. Its *personnel* is, on the whole, not what it ought to be. It is not too much to say that as a system it is ridiculously insufficient for the purposes which it ought to serve in a country of our productive powers and our commercial future. It can hardly be true that the present bill includes all the changes which the Secretary of State would like to see made. To admit that would be to admit that the Secretary has been taking a four years' nap in the quiet recesses of the State Department. It is easy, in a general way, to point out the main features in which our system needs radical modification. In the first place, it should be absolutely severed from politics. A man's opinions on the internal questions which divide the voters of the country are of no more consequence with reference to his fitness as a Consul than are his views in regard to the temperature or vegetation of the moon. A definite, impartial, and steadily applied test should be adopted to secure the most intelligent, competent, and honorable men for the position, thoroughly informed in regard to the commerce of our own country and of foreign countries, in regard to commercial laws and customs, and in regard to the work which he would have to do. Such a man, once secured, should be well paid and should have a reasonably long tenure, subject to disturbance only from incapacity or misconduct on his own part, and he should be sure that where promotions were to be made, or higher positions filled, the man showing the best record in actual service would have the best prospect of advancement. The service, thus manned, should be organized so as to get the best results from its united labors, and should be held to the strictest accountability. This could be done the more readily because of the stability of tenure, the incentive to activity and fidelity among the officers, and the freedom from the interference of mere politicians, place-hunters, and jobbers.

After all this were done, however—and it is only a part of that wide administrative reform which is absolutely demanded by the needs of the country—we should still find that our consular system was crippled by the peculiarities of our fiscal system. Mr. Conger, with other gentlemen who rival him in sincerity and eloquence, insists that the United States are quite capable of holding their own in the markets of the world, and that all that we need is ample official information regarding the demands of those markets. But this is a grave mistake. The United States have, by the action of their own legislature, perhaps not deliberately, but certainly with great effect, hampered both the manufacturing and the producing interests of their citizens. They have imposed heavy impost duties on raw materials of the most general use, such as iron, steel, copper, and wool, and on what may be called raw materials such as enter into manufactures in a more advanced stage, such as many drugs and dye-stuffs, plain textile fabrics, and spun goods. This they have done under the mistaken notion that they were protecting American manufactures, as a whole, when, as a matter of fact, they were only stimulating industries which, though extensive, are relatively of small importance either as to the number employed, the capital invested, or the value produced. These restrictions and burdens, laid on the very industries which under any fair system of competition might well hope to enter the markets of the world with confidence, cannot be removed by the information supplied by Consuls, nor by any activity of the official kind from any source whatever. The enormous advantages conferred on our people by the variety and extent of our own markets enable our industries to advance constantly, and will assure to them for a long time to come a development which other less favored nations cannot hope to rival. But when we cross our own borders and seek to sell our wares of whatever kind in the markets of other countries, we find ourselves hindered by these oppressive taxes, and the more perfect our consular system may be, the more intelligent, zealous, and well-informed its officers may become, the more we shall realize the difficulties under which we labor. All serious inquiries into the conditions of American progress in foreign commerce must lead to the conclusion that that progress is very much impeded by the self-imposed shackles of our ill-devised tax laws. We can never attain the success which we should until we have freed American production from these restraints.

## *THE TWO CANAL PROJECTS.*

One result of the energetic measures of M. de Lesseps, and of the prospect that his great interoceanic canal project will soon be put in the way of execution, has been to infuse vigor into the American scheme for constructing a waterway between the oceans by way of Lake Nicaragua. There is no knowing how long this might have languished but for the stimulus administered by the shrewd and active Frenchman. But since he has been pushing his enterprise with so much spirit the supporters of the Nicaragua route have roused themselves, obtained what they say is a satisfactory concession from the local Government, and brought an act of incorporation for the company into Congress, where it will probably be passed without much difficulty. The names of the incorporators give promise of financial support and vigorous action, and there are assurances that the necessary capital is already pledged. The question now is whether we are to have two canals connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans instead of none at all, and, if so, what are to be the political and commercial results. If there is doubt whether the traffic that can be attracted by such a means of communication will be sufficient to make one costly undertaking successful and profitable, there is far greater doubt whether it will furnish support for two; but the advocates of each probably believe that their own will secure the bulk of what traffic there may be, to the utter ruin of the other. Therefore, this particular consideration is not likely to check operations at either point of the great American isthmus. The differences between the two projects are by this time pretty familiar. At Panama a tide-level passage is proposed capable of accommodating the largest steamers, which, it is claimed, will be able to pass from ocean to ocean in four or five hours. At Nicaragua a system of locks will be necessary, and it is doubted whether the largest-sized steamers can pass them, but they will not be an impediment to the bulk of shipping. The passage will probably occupy three or four days, but, on the other hand, the route is in some respects more advantageously located than the other, and there are doubts whether sailing vessels seeking the Panama passage will not be seriously delayed by the calms that prevail in the vicinity. Moreover, it is believed that the cost, both in money and time, will be far less for the American than for the French or international scheme.

One thing seems tolerably certain; if the Nicaragua Canal is built it will be done chiefly with American capital, which will hold it under American control. It is to be hoped, too, that it will be in all respects a legitimate commercial enterprise, free from all suspicion of intrigue, political or financial, and all necessity for such devices as a heavy advance to the projectors out of the subscriptions of shareholders, special founders' shares, and payment of interest on the capital during construction. These things savor of stock-jobbing, whereby men are wont to lure other people's money into their hands for risky ventures while they make themselves secure. If American capitalists are convinced that the Nicaragua project is feasible and that at Panama is doomed to failure, they can do no better than to support their conviction by going energetically to work with the former and leaving the latter to its fate, while those who have no faith in either are at liberty to keep their money in their pockets.

As to the political relations of the two enterprises there are several interesting points to be kept in mind. M. de Lesseps's undertaking is at present free from all Govermental relation except with the United States of Colombia. The grant from that nation guarantees its neutral and purely commercial character and prohibits any cession of rights or property to any foreign nation or Government. The company is organized under a general law of France, but is in no other sense formed under the auspices of that country. If we look into our own relations with the Colombian Government we shall find a treaty entered into with New-Granada in 1848, which is still in force, securing to our citizens, vessels, and merchandise all the privileges and immunities in the ports of that country enjoyed by its own people. It also guarantees to us the right of way and transit across the Isthmus of Panama by any mode of communication then existing or thereafter to be constructed, and freedom from any tolls or charges other than are levied on Granadian (Colombian) citizens. In return, our Government "guarantees positively to New-Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed to any future time while this treaty exists, and in consequence the United States also guarantees in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which New-Granada has and possesses over the said territory." The Panama Canal, if constructed, may give new significance and vitality to this agreement.

Turning now to Nicaragua, we are not precisely informed as to the guarantees of the concession under which it is proposed to construct the canal, or in regard to the contemplated relation, if any, of our Government to it. We find, however, an existing treaty, not between our Government and that of Nicaragua, but between the United States and Great Britain. This is the somewhat famous compact known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850. In this the two high contracting parties agree that "neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship-canal." They also pledge to it during and after construction the protection of the two Governments, "so that the said canal may forever be open and free and the capital invested therein secure." They furthermore engage to invite every other State with which they have friendly relations to enter into similar stipulations, and also themselves to enter into agreements with "such of the Central American States as they may deem advisable" to secure "the constructing and maintaining the said canal" for the "benefit of mankind on equal terms to all" and for the protection of the same. It is well to note that they further agree, in order to "establish a principle," to extend their joint protection by treaty stipulations to "any other practicable communications" across the "isthmus which connects North and South America." It has sometimes been disputed whether this treaty still has vitality, but it is quite likely that the construction of the Nicaragua Canal would bring the question to a serious test.

## *THE TYPICAL CARPET-BAGGER.*

When it is definitely known how long a man may reside in one of the States of this Republic, in which he was not born, before he is relieved of the stigma of being a carpet-bagger, we shall know the exact status of Gen. George B. McClellan, and not until then. It is only a year or two since this illustrious warrior was peaceably and contentedly drawing a salary from the City of New-York as one of the officers charged with the construction and maintenance of the docks of our water-front. There had been a time when he was a candidate for political honors at the hands of the people of this State, And, in not very remote ages of the world, he had posed as a citizen and resident of the State of Pennsylvania. To be sure, a soldier may be said to have a right to citizenship in any portion of the Republic, and to be entitled to the gratitude and admiration of every section of the Union. But when he votes, or is voted for, he is obliged to choose his place of residence; and a due regard for the conventional usages of political society will induce him to change his abiding, as well as his voting, place as seldom as possible. But Gen. McClellan, having exhausted Pennsylvania and New-York, apparently, moved over into New-Jersey, (a State which is largely dependent upon New-York for its politics and residents,) and there established himself as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination of the Democratic Party. It was in vain that his opponents, aided by The Times, argued that the redoubtable General was a citizen of New-York, and that he had been holding office in this City up to a very recent period. It was answered that, whatever might have been the General's wanderings in the past, he was now a full-fledged and permanent citizen of New-Jersey. He might have coquetted with Pennsylvania, and have flattered New York with a notion that he was a New-Yorker; his heart and home were in New-Jersey.

Now, it is announced that Gen. George B. McClellan, his term of office being about to expire, has taken up his residence in the City of New-York. It is not certain that he has ever given up his residence in this City. At any rate, he lives here now, and unless some other State shall be in pressing need of a candidate for Governor, very soon, we are likely to have the warrior with us for many years. It is not every man who can get an office simply by moving into another State. And, let us add, it is not every Democratic candidate that can get an office simply by staying at home. This has been a bad year for Democratic office-seekers; and now that Gen. George B. McClellan *has come back to us,* bringing his salary with him, we are haunted by the fear that he has come to be a candidate for something, to the infinite dismay of Mr. John Kelly and the other members of his party who are resolved on serving their country in an official capacity.

But it is not in his capacity of itinerant office-seeker that Gen. George B. McClellan is invested with a peculiar interest. In him we ought to be able to find a solution of the problem hinted at in the opening of this article, When does a carpet-bagger cease to be a carpet-bagger? When this term originated in the Southern States, at the close of the war, it was applied to ex-soldiers and adventurers, who, having spied out the land, went down there to possess it during the comatose condition of the native, but ex-rebel, politicians of the country. A carpet-bagger, in course of time, was one who was born outside of a Southern State; and the most virulent and offensive type of carpet-bagger was one of Northern birth. So intense did the local prejudice against these become that they were eventually regarded as a species of game, to be hunted down and shot like partridges in the mountains. We remember one family of this species, living on the Red River, who had been in the region long enough to have born to them no less than three of their infamous brood, but who were hunted from the country, their barns and fences burned, and their land (which they had bought and paid for) laid waste by the justly indignant residents of the country who could not abide carpet-baggers. These persons were regarded as carpet-baggers after a residence of at least six years, and yet Gen. George B. McClellan has only lived in New-Jersey for about a year; and he is moving out of it before he has pulled off his gubernatorial boots, so to speak. If he was a Jerseyman when he was elected Governor, he is now a carpet-bagger in New-York. If he was not a carpet-bagger then, he is one now. And, in this view of the case, when will he cease to be a carpet-bagger?

To the common understanding, a man has a right to choose his place of residence anywhere in the broad land which we call the American Republic. But the Democratic Party has used with great assiduity and effect the opprobrious term to which we have alluded as final and conclusive upon a man's moral character. It has seemed to be taken for granted that a carpet-bagger was not only a bad character, but, of necessity, a Republican. If we are not mistaken, Mr. S. S. Cox, now a representative from one of the City districts of New-York, employs, at times, and with ineffable contempt, the word of reproach of which we are discoursing. And, yet, Mr. S. S. Cox, tremendous person though he is, is really a carpet-bagger from Ohio. It was only when he could no longer be elected from his own district in Ohio that he turned his eyes toward New-York. And he had hardly acquired a residence here when Tammany Hall, to which he at once allied his fortunes, sent him to Congress, where he has been ever since, and is likely to be until Tammany no longer holds its seat on this distracted globe. Now, when did Mr. S. S. Cox cease to be a carpet-bagger? Perhaps, by combining these two illustrious examples of Democratic carpet-bagging, McClellan and Cox, we may be able to throw some light on the problem. In the South, apparently, the dictum is "once a carpet-bagger, always a carpet-bagger." We are less illiberal in the North. But Gen. McClellan is certainly the typical carpet-bagger, as he changes his residence for the sake of running for or getting office.

## *A SELF-SUSTAINING CHURCH.*

There is a great deal of complaint heard from time to time of the inability of many of our churches and congregations to support themselves. There are congregations which are unable to pay their ministers, unable to pay their debts, unable to buy fire-wood, and, in short, unable to exist without help from charitable people or societies organized for the purpose of nursing sickly religious bodies. We are told that every church should be self-sustaining and free from debt, but it is said that very few churches have attained to this degree of prosperity. To persons who feel despondent over this state of things may be commended the annual report of the Franklinville Baptist-Episcopal Church. The report shows what good business Christians can do, and it cannot fail to encourage the faint-hearted everywhere.

A year ago a Christian gentleman, whom we may call Smith, though that is, of course, not his name, called on several of his earnest fellow-townsmen of Franklinville, and proposed to them to organize a church and take possession of a deserted Presbyterian meeting-house which had recently been sold at auction, and had been bought by him at a ridiculously low price. At first his proposal was met with a scornful refusal from nearly everybody to whom he addressed himself; but when he fully explained his plan, he had no difficulty in gaining adherents. Mr. Smith maintained that the reason why so many churches failed was bad business management and extravagance in divine worship. He insisted that a church, if properly managed, could be made a good paying speculation, and would, of course, exercise an immense influence for good. The method which he advocated was briefly as follows: He proposed that twenty-five men, himself among the number, should form a joint stock company with a paid-up capital of $2,500, and buy the old Presbyterian meeting-house, which was in excellent repair, for $390, the price which he had recently paid for it. Additional shares of stock should then be sold in connection with an improved pew-renting system, by which every person hiring a pew for one year for $25 should be presented with one share of stock of the same par value, to be held during the lease of the pew, and to be surrendered and canceled when the lease should expire. Mr. Smith pledged his reputation as a business Christian that the stock would yield larger dividends than any good mining stock, and would be one of the best investments which an earnest and active religious man could make.

The scheme met with approval, and the "Baptist Episcopal Church (Limited)" was speedily organized, and, after paying for the meeting-house, had $2,200 in its treasury. A prospectus was issued, and the scheme was advertised in the local papers, and in a short time thirty-five pews had been rented and paid for in advance, thus giving the church managers the command of all the capital they needed. Mr. Smith then began a series of entertainments of very great attractiveness. The first of those was a fair for the purchase of a church library, which lasted six successive days and yielded a profit of $750, after all the incidental expenses were paid. Of this sum, $60 were paid out as subscriptions for the benefit of the stock-holders to a Chicago circulating library, which entitled each stockholder to the loan of one book per week for six months. This gave the stockholders something for their money, instead of wasting it by purchasing an unreadable Sunday-school library.

Every Wednesday night throughout the Winter season Mr. Smith furnished a church entertainment of a very high order. One week it was a lecture by a distinguished humorist, another week it was an exposure of Freemasonry or a stereopticon exhibition, and another week it was a concert by a popular band of minstrels. Every entertainment drew well, and the average weekly receipts for thirty-five weeks were $180. The cost of these entertainments w[as] very small, owing to the admirable financiering of Mr. Smith. He had a large acquaintance with lecturers, concert singers, and other purveyors of amusements, and obtained his performers very cheap. There was a clear profit of $100 on every entertainment, and on some occasions the profit was even larger.

The meeting-house was fitted up with movable pews, a platform which could be put in place with half an hour's work, and a quantity of nice theatrical scenery. It speedily became the recognized place for all shows and meetings, whether of a religious, political, or purely money-making character. For the use of the meeting-house Mr. Smith received $400 in the course of the year, the lessees furnishing their own coal and gas.

Thus, at the end of one year the Baptist-Episcopal Church had in its treasury, after paying all working expenses, about $7,500. A dividend of $50 per share was declared, and as the cost of the original shares was only $25 each, this amounted to a dividend of 200 per cent. Mr. Smith's prophecy was more than fulfilled, and it was universally agreed that the Baptist-Episcopal Church had proved the most brilliant speculation of the day. Of course, the credit of this belongs to Mr. Smith. He did not waste a dollar on ministers, Sunday-schools, or any other religious extravagances. He managed the enterprise like a business man, and his brilliant success shows how easy it would be to make all our churches self-sustaining if a little more attention were paid to fairs and entertainments and less to divine service and other unbusiness-like performances.

Those who remember the curious essays of the elder Disraeli on flim-flams need not be told that a flim-flam in the proper definition of the term is a literary forgery, nor informed that flim-flams have, ever since literature became a profession, occasionally enlivened the pages of literary history. There seems to be in the poetic constitution a certain amount of predisposition to the manufacture of these deceptions, and the late M. Chasles was the victim of perhaps one of the most ingenious that ever occurred in France. There have been some clever ones perpetrated in New-York journalism first and last, as, for illustration, the "Moon Hoax" of R. A. Locke, of which the late Mr. McGowan, one of the typical old book-men of Nassau-street, was in the habit of publishing a new edition of 100 or thereabouts every now and then. The "Moon Hoax" was almost completely stolen from Bergerac's curious balloon hoaxes, which had excited the Paris public more than a century previous; but this fact has, of course, escaped the attention of most of Locke's critics, and he went to his grave with the reputation of being a most "original fellow." The case of M. Chasles was a most unfortunate one in many respects. A profound mathematician, a celebrated mathematical author, a distinguished member of the Academy of Sciences, a Professor of Geodesy in the first scientific school in France, and of higher Geometry in the Faculty of Sciences of Paris, which latter office was especially created for him as a recognition of merit—in an evil moment he became the dupe of a clever manufacturer of flim-flams, Vrain-Lucas, who has since been twice imprisoned for similar deceptions, and paid 140,000f. for a collection of spurious autographs. This was in 1867, when M. Chasles was 74 years of age and his eyesight was presumably failing. It would have amounted to nothing more than a pecuniary loss of 140,000f. had not M. Chasles discovered among the artificially antique documents received from Vrain-Lucas what he supposed to be indubitable evidence that Sir Isaac Newton had stolen the major points developed in the "Principia" from Pascal, and made public an exposition of his wonderful "find." This roused Gallic patriotism and British criticism; the documentary proofs were examined, and shown by experts to be forged, and M. Chasles was placed in a very unenviable position. He defended his autographs with passionate vehemence, both in print and before that august tribunal, the Academy of Sciences. But the evidences of forgery, on further inspection, proved to be unanswerable and overwhelming, and the discoverer of Newton's plagiarism, after a short but decisive controversy, retired from the field covered with ridicule and smarting with the punctures of sarcastic criticism. It was a poor consolation to see M. Vrain-Lucas condemned to two years' penal servitude and to be exonerated from dishonorable connivance in the fraud.

The death of the Duchess of Westminster places a large circle of the *haute noblesse* of England in mourning. With the exception of the celebrated Duchess of Gordon, the late Duchess of Sutherland presented the only instance of a peeress having three daughters Duchesses, viz.: Leinster, Argyll, and Westminster, and what is more remarkable the marriages of these ladies were all love matches. The Duchess of Leinster and the Duke of Sutherland are now the sole survivors of the family, but all the sisters have left a numerous issue. The late Duchess was entirely the right person in the right place, and sustained her great position with a becoming hospitality and splendor which was in marked contrast to the view which her father-in-law had taken of representative functions. She was always ready to second her husband in his efforts for the public good, and Grosvenor House, their London residence, has for the last two years been thrown open to the working class on Sunday afternoons, (when the family are absent) that it may enjoy the delightful collection of pictures. The Duchess's eldest son, Lord Grosvenor, who visited New-York last year, is married to a daughter of Lord Scarborough, and under her auspices the hospitalities of the Grosvenors in London and Cheshire will doubtless, when the period of mourning is passed, be well sustained. Aside from his London property, the Duke does not rank among the greatest real estate holders, and the rise of the family to first-rate importance has been only in the last hundred and twenty years, and consequent upon the marriage of Sir Thomas Grosvenor with Miss Davies, daughter of a third-rate Middlesex Squire, who owned a dairy farm on which Grosvenor-square and streets, now returning a rental of $1,000,000 a year, now stand. Squire Davies's house may still be seen in Davies-street Berkeley-square, and presents within a good specimen of a second-class manor-house of the time of Charles II. The great Belgravian estate of the Dukes of Westminster was a purchase made in the latter part of the last century. When George III. bought Buckingham House, (now Palace,) from the heirs of Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, as a dower-house for Queen Charlotte, he wished to purchase a large tract contiguous to it, which he could have had for $75,000, but times were hard, and the then Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the thing could not be done. It was then bought on similarly easy terms by the Duke of Westminster. For years it lay unimproved, and there are nonagenarians to-day who shot snipe on it, but at length an enterprising builder, Cubitt, backed up by the great banking house of Smith, Payne & Smith, took it on building lien and Belgravia arose. As the leases fall in the Duke's revenue gradually grows, and threatens in time to reach $5,000,000 a year.

The oyster trade here is far larger and more important than is usually thought, and increases very rapidly. Twenty-five years ago it was comparatively of small consequence, but now it is much greater than it has ever been. The sales will, it is estimated, amount to fully $4,800,000, during the present year in this City alone, where more than 3,500 persons are employed in various branches of the traffic. These include all oystermen, from those who buy and sell by the cargo to those who peddle the bivalves and open them to hungry customers from small stands in the street. Years ago Canal-street was the centre of the trade, but now it is at the foot of Tenth-street, where boats are constantly unloading their delicate sea-food. An active retail business is also carried on in that quarter, dime stews being a specialty. The custom of eating oysters from the shell is reported to be four-fold what it was 20 years ago. Consequently, stabbers, as they are named, have greatly increased, and they who are proficient are in active request. Some men can open 600 to 700 oysters an hour, and have been known to open 800 and 900. Saddlerocks are prime favorites, especially at Fulton Market. They got their name from a rock of that shape in the East River, on and near which they used to be found. The supply has long been exhausted, but the name remains, and is applied to any and all oysters of a large and fine quality. Blue Points, much smaller, are generally held by epicures in the highest esteem. There is now a very considerable trade in shipping oysters to Europe. As many as 100,000 barrels will probably be exported this season. The ordinary way of shipment is in tierces containing 250 pounds. Seed oysters, as they are called, are planted when about the size of a chestnut—the common price is about $1 a bushel—and raked up after four years. They would live much longer, but they are considered best at that age. Long Island Sound is extensively planted, especially in the neighborhood of New-Haven. They breed with so amazing celerity as to prove very remunerative. The New-York oyster is technically known as the *Ostrea Borealis* or Northern, with which Massachusetts Bay is said to have abounded formerly. The Virginia oyster is found from the Chesapeake southward, and sometimes in the vicinity of Boston and at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. It multiplies so fast on some of the low shores of the Southern coast as to obstruct navigation occasionally, and to change the course of the tides. Oysters live equally well when continually under water or when left dry by the receding tide. The reputation of the American oyster steadily grows abroad, and its exportation will doubtless increase steadily. Many Englishmen, wont to consider those on the Kentish coast superior to all others, now yield their suffrages to our native mollusks.

An unfortunate feature in life and fire insurance business at the present time is the attention which managers of companies have to give to legislative matters. Last Winter there was hardly a State Legislature in which bills were not introduced that were more or less antagonistic to what have been considered sound principles of underwriting; and it is more than probable that similar efforts to qualify the right of contract will be made during the coming sessions. As most of the large companies have agencies in twenty-five or thirty States, their officers are kept, during the Legislative season, in a state of unrest. Some one in Texas or California or Massachusetts, or in this State, fancies that he has a remedy for real or imaginary insurance grievances, and he too frequently finds little difficulty in impressing legislators with the reasonableness of his plan. Usually the underwriters consider it necessary to take some action in opposition to these proposed changes, and hence last Winter some of our prominent New-York underwriters found themselves interested in the legislative action of States scattered all over the Union. This was exceedingly demoralizing, for the attention thus demanded was needed for the proper carrying on of the business, and besides, there is good reason for thinking that measures adverse to the interest of insurance companies were introduced in the hope that these companies would give employment to lobbyists for the purpose of defeating them. If any money was spent in this way, it was very foolishly spent, for, apart from the question of morals involved, employes of this kind will be pretty certain to make their services necessary as long as the hope of employment is held out to them. There is considerable force in the argument that the insurance business would be carried on just as honestly and satisfactorily as it now is if all the special statutes on the subject in the different States were annulled. We have fully as many fraudulent insurance companies here as in other countries where there is no official supervision and where the business is not governed by special laws. One certain and undesirable effect of these regulations is that the expense of doing business is greatly increased. If supervision must be exercised, it would be well if the heads of the various insurance departments in the different States could agree upon a code of insurance laws and persist in urging the adoption of these on the State Legislatures until the statutes all over the country were substantially the same. If a comprehensive code of this kind was adopted by half a dozen of the leading States in the Union, it would be a comparatively easy matter for the State officials and the underwriters to induce the other States to fall into line.

## *AMUSEMENTS.*

### "LA SONNAMBULA" AT THE ACADEMY.

A remarkably beautiful final performance of "La Sonnambula" was given last night at the Academy of Music, though the audience was less numerous than has been usual, and the applause was entirely inadequate to the merits of the work. Why there was not more enthusiasm manifested is a mystery, for surely Mme. Gerster has never sung with more finish, elegance, and grace, and Signor Campanini, who was in excellent voice, spared no effort either in his singing or acting to make the representation a success. It was a success as performances are usually reckoned, but on its merits it deserved more recognition than it received, and it should be recorded in the annals of opera as having been near perfection as "Sonnambula" is ever likely to be given, and far beyond other previous efforts either of this or former companies. The three principal rôles could not be more certainly intrusted to any artists on the stage to-day than to Mme. Gerster, Signor Campanini, and Signor Del Puente. The last named is one of the most accomplished and graceful actors of the company. He is versatile, invariably satisfactory, and sings in a way that stamps him as a musician of natural ability with the polish of a trained and experienced artist. As to Signor Campanini's personation of Elvino, it is one of his greatest merits that he can invest the character with so much interest, leaving entirely out of consideration the musical nature of his work. Elvino is, dramatically considered, a contemptible lout, who has nothing of the hero about him, and deserves no such good fortune as he receives in the final scene. Signor Campanini, however, with his strong personal magnetism, gives a performance which brings out all the details of the representation with so much faithfulness that the ordinary Elvino of the stage is not to be mentioned in the same category. He sang last night in his grandest style, his noble voice being as pure and rich as it has ever been heard, and the same beautiful vocalization and smoothness of delivery for which he is pre-eminent was evident from his first note to his last. Mme. Gerster's Amina was one of her numerous triumphs. It is in just such parts that she excels. Her instrumental accuracy in the wonderfully elaborate ornamentation which she introduces with perfect taste, the delicacy and brilliancy of her staccato notes, and the lovely, clear, and pure tone of her voice, all combine to make her Amina an original creation. There was a pathos in her performance of the last act which cannot be described, and the culmination in the joyous "Ah non giunge" has never before been more forcibly presented. Signor Arditi had the orchestra and chorus under perfect control. The chorus deserves in this, as in many other instances during this season, more than a passing notice for the efficiency of its performance. The opera for Wednesday night has been changed from "Trovatore" to "La Favorita." This has been been made necessary by the illness of Mlle. Valleria, who is still confined to her room, much to the regret of her many admirers. The cast of "La Favorita" will contain Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, Signor Del Puente, and Signor Monti.

### MR. BARRETT IN "YORICK'S LOVE."

Mr. Lawrence Barrett reappeared upon our stage last evening and acted in a play which has gained of late a wide celebrity—"Yorick's Love." The author of the play, which is of Spanish origin, is a contemporary dramatist, Estebanez, and it has been arranged in an English version by Mr. W. D. Howells, the popular American novelist. Mr. Howells has made but few alterations in the original drama, and his adaptation is thoroughly well done. "Yorick's Love" is a rare work—rare not only on account of its sound literary merit, but also on account of its inherent dramatic strength, the simplicity and sincerity of its purpose, the vigor of its conception, and, above all, for the deep and truthful knowledge of the human heart which it reveals. It is a strong play, and, though treated to some extent from the stand-point of idealism, its effect is solemnly real. Its tone is sombre, but this is lightened by many delicate and subtle touches. On the whole, it is far too poignantly sympathetic to be depressing. On another occasion we shall refer at length both to "Yorick's Love" and

to its author. The character of Yorick is one of marked strength and beauty, and also one of unusually wide range. Its passionate intensity is depicted by Mr. Barrett with a headlong force and an unbroken earnestness that are curiously effective, but his faults and prominent mannerisms mar a great deal of his acting, especially that in the early scenes. He reads badly, makes peculiar and unwelcome noises with his voice, and draws breath like a bellows. He is, however, an interesting actor at his best. There were a few good players in the company, notably Mr. Louis James, who, curiously enough, originally played Yorick in New-York, in a version of the play made by Mr. Daly and brought out at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

## HARLEM MENDELSSOHN UNION.

This society, which has been in existence for 10 years and now numbers 150 members, under the direction of Dr. Leopold Damrosch, gave a creditable concert at Chickering Hall last evening to an audience of appreciative friends. A young violoncellist, Mr. Emil Schenck, played admirably, and there was some very good part singing by the society, but the principal event was the production of Handel's "Acis and Galatea," which was deserving of much praise. Dr. Damrosch and the society brought an earnestness to the performance of this interesting classical work which cannot be too highly commended. The chorus was steady and precise, and had evidently faithfully rehearsed, and the solos were unexpectedly good. In the first part, Mr. Woodruff and Mr. King, the two tenors, appeared to unusual advantage, and Miss Mitchell, a young soprano, who is new to the concert stage, sang with taste the beautiful and difficult music of the part of Galatea. She had evidently been well instructed, as was shown in her delivery of the recitative, "Ye verdant plains," followed by the aria, "Hush, ye pretty warbling choir." In the second part there was great interest manifested to hear Mr. George Henschel in the rôle of Polyphemus, and the superb style in which he sang the part justified the high anticipatory praise which has been awarded this artist. His rendering of the recitative, "I rage—I melt—I burn," preceding the aria, "O, ruddier than the cherry," was a perfect piece of musical declamation. In a hall of the dimensions of Chickering's Mr. Henschel is heard at his best. He was not under the necessity of over-exertion, and there was none of the vibrato in his tones which marred his last two appearances at Steinway. The recitative was exceedingly effective, and showed the thorough musical culture of the singer. As to his rendering of "O, ruddier than the cherry," there is nothing but praise to be recorded. It is frequently attempted by ambitious performers, and was a favorite selection by the famous baritone, Santley, while he was in this country. By contrast with this artist an estimate of Mr. Henschel's scholarly abilities may be formed. Santley never equaled the performance to which the audience last night was treated. The perfect method, the skill in the use of his voice, and the repose and elegance of his delivery stamped Mr. Henschel as a great singer. With a less agreeable voice than some others, he possesses the art and skill to make his performance in the highest degree effective, and to commend himself to musicians as a genuine artist. There was much interest shown in the concert alike by the large audience and the members of the society.

## MISS ANDERSON.

Miss Mary Anderson's first week at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre was remunerative, good-sized audiences having been present at her performances in "Ingomar" and "Evadne." The audience on the first night of "Ingomar" was especially large, and of a rare quality, and the able young actress was frequently encouraged by applause. Miss Anderson has not changed much during the two years of her absence from the stage. She is still a girl of uncommon natural talent, with fine physical and vocal resources, with a charm wholly her own, and with plenty of faults. She is, however, always interesting; at her best, delightful or powerful. Her voice is remarkable, and it is therefore a pity that she does not know how to make a really effective use of it. Last night Miss Anderson presented herself in a new part—the Countess in Sheridan Knowles's drama "Love." She will repeat this impersonation to-night and to-morrow evening. On Thursday night she will perform Julia in "The Hunchback." Next week she will make a particularly interesting essay by acting Ion in Talfourd's once popular drama.

## GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Albert Rose's concert is to be given to-night at Chickering Hall.

"The Guv'nor" will be played at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow afternoon.

"Babes in the Woods" will be produced at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre on Thursday evening.

The last of the Thomas-Joseffy concerts will take place this evening at Steinway Hall, with a programme of rare interest.

Mr. Bartley Campbell's new drama, "My Geraldine," will be produced for the first time on any stage at the Standard Theatre to-night.

The eminent Italo-American tragedian, Signor Chas. Salvini Backus made his appearance last evening at the San Francisco Minstrels in a striking new version of "Othello." Miss Birch was the charming and ethereal Desdemona.

At Booth's Theatre last evening Signor Salvini repeated his performance in "Othello." To-morrow night he will appear for the first time during his present brief engagement in "Sullivan," a play well-known to American audiences as "David Garrick."

Mr. Abbey's "Humpty Dumpty" Troupe made their appearance last night at Niblo's Garden. The members are well known here, for they gave the same performance at Booth's Theatre during the early part of the season. Several new performers have lately been added to the organization.

The first performances of the John H. Murray Circus were given in the Aquarium yesterday, before large and delighted audiences. The entertainment is one that cannot fail to astonish and please the children, and older folks will find plenty to laugh at and many feats of daring to make them hold their breath. Among the attractions are the two Arabian ponies; William Hayden, the freshly imported English clown; Miss Ellen Cook, a daring rider; William Jaffray, an accomplished contortionist; the well-known equestrian, Frank Melville; Miss Lottie Wambold, an exceedingly clever balancing trapeze performer; Miss Katie Stokes, a bare-back rider, who was recalled half a dozen times, and a variety of funny things. Two performances are given every day, at 2 and 8.

## *WASHINGTON IRVING'S NEPHEW.*

DEATH OF THE REV. THEODORE IRVING IN THIS CITY.

The Rev. Theodore Irving died yesterday at his late residence, No. 21 West Thirty-second-street. Mr. Irving was born in this City, May 9, 1809, and was the nephew of Washington Irving. When he was 17 years old he joined his uncle in Spain, and spent three years in Madrid, Paris, and London, studying modern languages and attending lectures. After returning to the United States he was appointed, in 1836, Professor of History and Belles-lettres in Geneva (now Hobart) College, New-York, and he held that position for 12 years. In 1848 he was chosen Professor in a like department in the free academy, now the College of the City of New-York, but resigned four years later. In 1856 he was ordained a minister of the Episcopal Church, and became Rector of Christ's Church, at Bay Ridge, Long Island. He was for many years Rector of St. Andrew's, Staten Island, then of Ascension Parish, Staten Island, and then St. John's School for young ladies in this City. For some time he was Assistant Rector at the Church of the Holy Trinity. Of late he lived in retirement, and died of advanced years and bodily infirmities. He leaves behind a widow and four children. Mr. Irving published "Conquest of Florida by Hernando de Soto," (1835,) and devotional works entitled "The Fountain of Living Waters," (1854,) "Tiny Footfall," (1869,) and "More than Conqueror," (1873.)

## *A WORTHY CHARITY.*

The Home for Incurables, situated on Fordham-avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, is designed to provide a home for that large class of sufferers whose diseases are pronounced incurable, while the persons themselves, though in many instances quite poor, are so far removed from the pauper class in education, refinement, and social position that they are not fit subjects to be turned over to the public charities. Of such patients, some are received and treated gratuitously in the Home, while others are paid for either from their own means or by their friends, the usual charge being $6 per week, although a higher rate is fixed for patients requiring a separate room and the extra attention of a nurse. The resources of the institution are taxed heavily, and there is no benevolent work in the City more deserving of aid and encouragement than the Home for Incurables. For $5,000 a bed for perpetuity can be endowed, an inmate can be provided for one year for $300, and $100 will secure a bed for a child one year. The managers of the Home will be very grateful for Christmas presents in the shape of endowments, and the givers may rest perfectly secure that their investment is working great good to some worthy unfortunate.

## *PAINTINGS BY INNESS.*

THE ARTIST'S POSITION AND GLANCES AT SOME OF HIS WORK.

Yesterday, between 10 and 4, Mr. George Inness opened his studio to his many admirers, and will continue the little exhibition during the same hours to-day. Above the crowd of artists who are either hopelessly wedded to a stiff mannerism in which there is no grace and life, or have taken to realism without understanding that realism is a step in art and nothing more, Mr. Inness occupies a most honorable place. In spite of the disheartening fact that the world demands superficial cleverness, and will hardly ever pay for anything else, he continues to work the imaginative vein of landscape to which both his nature and his sense lead him. There are pictures in his studio of more power and of less. He is not a painter who pretends to be equally ready to do his very best always; but no one who loves art can fail, on entering a room hung with his landscapes, to feel that here is a man who refuses to court the applause of the multitude by claptrap work, but carries out on canvas, honestly and sincerely, whatever measure of genius there may be in him. The range of Mr. Inness is not very large, nor should it be laid up against him that it is no larger, seeing how admirably he works inside the limits which he has wisely laid out for himself. He is a poet in the same way that Mr. Homer Martin, for instance, is a poet, but in a very different manner. In the series of landscapes which to a hasty observer may seem monotonous there is a hidden fire that makes the place and scene of the picture of comparatively little importance. It is the art or character of the painter which shines on each canvas, whether it represents the well-known glades of American forests or views across the meadows or over the fields where the corn is standing in shocks. Théodore Rousseau and Diaz occur to the mind in looking from wall to wall. Mr. Inness has not their methods of work, although the fine solidity of Rousseau is wonderfully repeated in one picture containing a russet oak, a line of brush along a fence, and a white cow. But he has their persistent love of nature and their obstinate adherence to the belief that, in art, realism is not the be-all and end-all of things. His trees are often suggestive of Diaz; the breadth with which he treats landscape, the imposing effects, the grandeur of nature which he seizes with the perception of a poet, are suggestive of Rousseau. But the work that conveys these effects is far looser and more plastic than that of Diaz. One never finds Mr. Inness painting those wood interiors which Diaz occasionally turned off, which, notwithstanding the beautiful solidity and mastership of their touch, were what may be termed, for want of a better expression, hide-bound. These paintings were such that dealers preferred; but they lacked an underlying impression freshly caught from nature. They showed mannerism. In spite of advancing years, at a time when most men are thoroughly cut and dried in whatever art or occupation they have chosen, Mr. Inness retains a touch as fluid and mobile as that which he had at his earliest. He may not be able to invest his canvases with the indescribable value which in the work of Diaz and Rousseau leaves on the mind an idea of something precious; but it is not at all improbable that he has something else which, at least, Diaz had not, and which hereafter, when Diaz is no longer a fashion, but merely one more master subjected to the dissolvent criticism of the century, may prove more than a counterbalance to the advantages the Spanish-Frenchman possessed.

"The Morning Sun" is a large cold picture from the depths of the forest, in which there is no need of the figure of a sleepy huntsman busied over a camp fire to perceive the time of day. Another figure stands leaning on a rifle, and looks off the higher land across a valley, which the sun is just about to illuminate. A cool haze fills the middle distance, and the sunburst is so managed that it gives an aerial perspective very seldom equaled and never surpassed by the best modern artists. A cold picture, yet not so cold as this, shows a quiet river in which cows are wading, a large elm on the bank beyond, and behind the elm a mass of white cloud. It might be 9 or 10 o'clock of a cloudy day. Still warmer is a great canvas into which Mr. Inness has painted oaks not at all unlike those of Fontainebleau; yet the originals grow near Medford, and the stone walls below them show that it is New-England, which has spots that sometimes recall France. A poorly-clad girl stands in the foreground, and under the oaks jogs away a boy on an old white plow-horse. A beautiful rush of color comes from the foreground of another landscape, in which the sky is full of sullen dark gray clouds that contain rain. The scene is in New-Jersey, and shows the embankment of a railway in the peculiar red clay of that State. The picture is unfinished, but there is no mistaking the fact that Mr. Inness had the poetic fit upon him when he made a note of this mass of color. It will turn out one of his best hits. "The Loiterer" is a landscape with very tall trees whose crowns are out of sight; below them the sunset is a mere white blur between the dark trunks. A boy has been driving home a cow and steps aside to indulge in one of the favorite pleasantries of boys; he is killing something, a snake, a frog, something that is alive and happy, but must be dispatched with a stick. Another mood is a view with cattle among rolling pastures and bouquets of trees: it is in Springtime, and the distances are full of a pinkish haze. A sunset view near by strikes a sombre note. The scene is at Alexandria Bay. In the foreground a man in a white shirt sits in a boat on the edge of swampy meadows; to the left is a clump of trees; to the right the eye ranges across the meadows to the glow on the horizon, which has a white centre. The sky above is beautifully barred with dark and rosy clouds. Mr. Inness seems a very prolific painter, but the truth is that he has been painting a great many years. There are few artists of to-day whose landscapes have equal imaginativeness and individual charm.

## *BERNHARDT IN BOSTON.*

RECEIPTS OF THE TWO WEEKS' ENGAGEMENT, COMPARED WITH NEW-YORK'S.

*From the Boston Herald, Dec. 19.*

The following table shows the receipts of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt's Boston engagement, as compared with those of her first and last weeks in New-York:

FIRST WEEK.

| | Boston. | New-York. |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | $4,198 00 | $5,654 00 |
| Tuesday | 3,711 50 | 3,651 00 |
| Wednesday | 3,588 00 | 3,820 00 |
| Thursday | 3,283 50 | 3,705 00 |
| Friday | 3,186 50 | 3,920 00 |
| Saturday | 4,248 50 | 3,752 00 |
| Total | $22,204 00 | $23,882 00 |
| Average | 3,700 66⅔ | 3,980 33⅓ |

LAST WEEK.

| | Boston. | New-York. |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | $3,771 50 | $3,869 00 |
| Tuesday | 4,253 50 | 4,231 00 |
| Wednesday | 4,206 50 | 4,876 00 |
| Thursday | 3,746 50 | 3,423 00 |
| Friday | 3,515 00 | 3,660 00 |
| Saturday afternoon | 4,569 50 | 4,856 00 |
| Saturday evening | 2,888 00 | 3,571 00 |
| Total | $26,953 50 | $27,983 00 |
| Average | 3,850 50 | 3,996 11 |
| Total 13 performances | 49,157 50 | 51,867 00 |
| Average | 3,781 35 | 3,989 76 |

It is interesting to compare the receipts here with those in New-York for performances of the same play. "Adrienne Lecouvreur" was played here twice, the largest receipts being $3,746 50, and the smallest $3,588, giving an average of $3,667 25. In New-York it was performed three times, the largest receipts being $5,654, (opening night,) the smallest, $3,651, and the average $4,345 66⅔. "Frou-Frou," played here three times; largest receipts, $4,253 50; smallest, $3,711 50; average, $4,009 16⅔. In New-York, six times; largest receipts, $4,404; smallest, $3,290; average, $3,750 66⅔. "Camille," played here four times; largest receipts, $4,569 50; smallest, $3,515; average, $4,016 37½. In New-York, six times; largest receipts, $5,015; smallest, $3,587; average, $4,289 83⅓. "Hernani," played here once (opening night;) receipts, $4,198. In New-York, four times; largest receipts, $4,855; smallest, $3,889; average, $4,379 75. "Phèdre," played here once; receipts, $3,186 50; in New-York twice; largest receipts, $3,425; smallest, $3,420; average, $3,422 50. "Le Sphinx," played here once; receipts, $3,238 50; in New-York, three times; largest receipts, $3,650; smallest, $2,919; average, $3,341. The average receipts for each play in the two cities are compared below:

AVERAGE RECEIPTS.

| Play. | Boston. | New-York. |
|---|---|---|
| "Adrienne" | $3,667 25 | $4,345 66⅔ |
| "Frou-Frou" | 4,009 16⅔ | 3,750 66⅔ |
| "Camille" | 4,016 37½ | 4,289 83⅓ |
| "Hernani" | 4,198 00 | 4,379 75 |
| "Phèdre" | 3,186 50 | 3,423 50 |
| "Sphinx" | 3,238 50 | 3,341 00 |
| Extra | 2,888 00 | 3,571 00 |

Rachel's first 11 performances in this city, beginning Oct. 22 and ending Oct. 27, 1855, when the the prices were $3, $2, and $1, realized 116,879f., or about $22,557. Of the receipts for the remaining three performances her manager, M. Felix, makes no record. The receipts for her first week in detail were as follows: "Les Horaces," 19,855f.; "Phèdre," 19,561f.; "Angelo," 17,884f.; "Andromaque," 20,559f.; "Marie Stuart," 17,997f.; "Adrienne," 16,678f.; "Polyeucte," 4,300f. New-York and Boston together produced, in 26 performances, $99,342.

## *DEATH OF A MAN WHO SAVED GRANT.*

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 20.—Josiah Deloach died in this city to-day at the advanced age of 73 years. He was a prominent Union man during the late civil war. He it was who gave Gen. Grant timely warning of the approach of Van Dorn's Cavalry, which saved the General from capture. This incident occurred in this county, near Collierville, in 1863. Gen. Grant at that time was on a reconnoitering expedition, and had intended resting for the night at Deloach's house. The service rendered was not forgotten, for, on Grant's ascendency to the Presidency, Deloach was appointed Postmaster of Memphis, which position he held during the eight years of Gen. Grant's administration.

## *NEW-JERSEY'S CONSTITUTION.*

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—A dispatch received here from Trenton says: "A movement is on foot to have the coming Legislature appoint a constitutional commission to amend the Constitution in two important features. The first is to repeal that part which places a constitutional limit upon the power of the Legislature to legislate especially for municipalities; and second, to change the judicial system of the State by abolishing the Court of Chancery and the Court of Errors and Appeals, as now constituted, and to have instead a Supreme Court, which shall act as a Court of Errors and consist of District Judges, who shall hold the County Court and try all cases, whether at law or in equity."

## *ENTERTAINING THE PRESIDENT.*

A NOTABLE PRIVATE DINNER GIVEN BY MR. A. A. LOW, OF BROOKLYN.

The dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, at No. 3 Pierrepont-place, last evening, to President Hayes and the Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, was one of the most notable private entertainments ever given in Brooklyn. The elegance of the whole affair was in keeping with the position of those in whose honor it had been prepared, as well as with the character of those who met them. Gen. Grant had been expected to make one of the company, but was unable to do so. The President and Mr. Evarts reached Jersey City from Washington at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were met by Mr. Low's private carriage and were driven at once to his residence, where President Hayes will be a guest until Thursday. A handsome suite of rooms on the second floor had been set apart for the President, and he went immediately to them on his arrival. The invitations had indicated 7 as the hour for dinner, and the guests, consequently, began to arrive early. Mr. Low's remarkable collection of Chinese vases and Japanese decorations were displayed amid an abundance of cut flowers, palms, and tropical plants. The grand conservatory, just off the library, had been specially rearranged, and produced a fine effect. Pinard had *carte blanche* for the occasion, and the *menu*, an exceedingly fine one, was as follows:

Menu.
Huîtres sur coquille.
Château Yquem.
Potage tortue verte à l'anglaise. Potage crême d'artichauts.
Amontillado.
Côtelettes d'écrevisses à la Richelieu. Filets de pompano à la St. Cloud.
Concombres. Pommes.
Johannisberger Cabinet.
Cannelons de champignons frais.
Selle de venaison, gelée groseille.
Pommes duchesse. Haricots verts.
Pommery Sec.
Oiseaux au purée de marrons.
Terrapin à la Baltimore.
Sorbet en Dolphin.
Pâté de foie gras en Bellevue.
Faisans d'Angleterre. Canard canvas-back.
Laitue et céleri salade mayonnaise.
Clos de vougeot.
Fromages variés.
Glace. Gelée au pistache Charlotte d'Autriche.
Gâteaux. Bonbons. Fruits glacés.
Fruits. Café.

The table was resplendent with solid gold and silver plate. A gold and onyx jardiniere occupied the centre, with handsome candelabra on either side. Mrs. Low was the only lady at table. Mr. Low sat opposite, and the guests were seated at the right of the hostess, as follows: President Hayes, the Rev. Dr. R. H. Storrs, Mr. William E. Dodge, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Alexander M. White, Mr. Samuel McLean, Mr. Josiah M. Low, the Hon. S. B. Chittenden, Mr. Le Grand B. Cannon, the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont. On Mrs. Low's left, Secretary Evarts, Mr. Benjamin D. Silliman, Mr. John Jacob Astor, Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont, Mr. Henry F. Vail, the Rev. A. J. Lyman, Mr. John W. Ellis, Judge J. M. Van Cott, the Rev. Dr. Putnam, and Mr. Henry C. Murphy. The after-dinner hour was devoted to general conversation, of which politics formed no part.


*BASSFORD'S.*

This well-known housefurnishing establishment calls attention to its remarkable reduction in the price of goods suitable for holiday presents. Bassford's will soon be removed from its old stand under Cooper Institute to a position higher up town, and hence, in addition to the reduction, they offer 10 per cent. off the reduced prices to all who make purchases before the removal. Bassford's stock of housefurnishing goods, including cutlery, silverware, glassware, china, crockery, brass and copper utensils, and articles of all kinds for use and ornament, is not excelled in the City. He keeps the best goods of the best makers, and artistic articles from the ateliers of the best artists in decorative art as applied to household articles.—*N. Y. Sun.*

*"THE MACKINNON."*

Already the name of this famous pen is becoming familiar as a household word, and in the selection of holiday presents designed to be handsome, useful, and novel, the MacKinnon Pen, at No. 200 Broadway, should be seen to be appreciated. Open evenings.—*Exchange.*

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## *THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.*

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: Schools for the South; Fitz John Porter's Case; Gov. Foster Withdraws; New Lights in Broadway; London in Midwinter; A Parisian Incident; Result of Bortree's Trial; Col. Burgwyn's Officers; Mines, Dogs, and Experts; The Training of Artists; Life Lost in the Flames; The Land League's Fight; The Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from Our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Agricultural Matters; The Action of Mineral Manures; Bees and Bee-keeping; Notes from the Farm and Garden; Answers to Correspondents; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial reports.

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## DIED.

BAKER.—At Montclair, N. J., Dec. 20, CHARLES E. BAKER, aged 42 years.
Funeral services Wednesday, Dec. 22, at his late residence, at Montclair, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on arrival of the 12:40 train from New-York on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

BRITTON.—At Somers, N. Y., on Monday, 20th inst., JAMES BRITTON, in his 79th year.
Relatives and friends, and the New-York and Sandy Hook pilots, are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 23d, at 1 o'clock, from No. 236 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—At Waco, Texas, on the 14th inst., GEORGE BUTLER, late of this City.

ELLIMAN.—On Monday, the 19th inst., of pneumonia, KATHARINE, second twin daughter of Henry B. and Alice M. Elliman, aged 9 years and 6 months.
Funeral services at 10:45, on Tuesday, at her parents' residence, New-Brighton, Long Island.

EVERITT.—Entered into rest, at Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., EMELINE, wife of John L. Everitt, in the 64th year of her age.
Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 145 East Front-st., Plainfield. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Green-Wood on Wednesday morning, on arrival of 10 A. M. train. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

FRAME.—Entered into rest, on Sabbath, Dec. 19, ANN FRAME, wife of Mathew Frame, aged 74 years 10 months and 18 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 182 East 64th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HEALD.—Sunday morning, Dec. 19, 1880, of typhoid fever, in the 23d year of his age, member of the Senior Class, Yale College, CHARLES ARTHUR, son of Daniel A. and Sarah E. Heald.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1880, on arrival of the 1:10 P. M. train from New-York, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Barclay and Christopher Streets Ferries. Carriages in waiting at the depot. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

IRVING.—On Monday, Dec. 20, at his residence, "St. John's," No. 21 West 32d-st., New-York City, Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D.
Notice of funeral later.

JACKSON.—At Newark, N. J., Friday, Dec. 17, JOHN P. JACKSON, of acute bronchitis.
Funeral services Tuesday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M., at his late residence, No. 706 High-st., Newark, N. J. Friends are respectfully requested not to send flowers.

JANSEN.—At the residence of Rev. C. F. Hoffman, No. 65 West 56th-st., New-York, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1880, CHRISTIANA VAIL, wife of Rev. John N. Jansen, of Pompton, N. J.
Funeral service Tuesday, Dec. 21, 12:30 P. M., at the Collegiate Reformed Church Chapel, corner 7th-av. and 54th-st. Relatives and friends are invited. Please omit flowers.

LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 19, 1880, MARY JOSEPHINE, wife of Gershom Lockwood and daughter of the late John J. and Susan Plume, of Newark, in the 57th year of her age.
Funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M., from Trinity Church, Broad-st., Newark, N. J. Please omit flowers. Burial at convenience of family.

LOW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 18, EDWARD ALLEN, only son of Edward Allen and Lucy E. Low, in his 23d year.
The funeral services will be held at No. 150 Montague-st., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MORRISON.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 18, at his residence, No. 158 West 23d-st., JAMES M. MORRISON, late President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 21, at 4 o'clock, from the South Reformed Church, Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers's, 5th-av. and 21st-st. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.
At a special meeting of the Directors of the Manhattan Company held this day the Chairman announced the death of JAMES M. MORRISON, Esq., for many years the highly esteemed President of this institution. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
*Resolved*, That by the death of Mr. Morrison this board has lost a greatly valued member, who has been connected with this bank in various capacities for more than forty years, and this community a highly esteemed Christian citizen.
*Resolved*, That we tender to the family of our deceased friend our sincere sympathy in this sad bereavement.
*Resolved*, That the resolutions be published in morning and evening newspapers, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of the deceased.
*Resolved*, That this board will attend the funeral in a body.

NEARING.—On Monday, Dec. 20, 1880, of pneumonia, ALFRED N. NEARING, in the 58th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 30 St. Mark's-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Catskill papers please copy.

PARKER.—At Cannes, France, on Monday, Dec. 6, CHARLOTTE HUNTINGTON, eldest daughter of the late Catherine Tracy and Elliton Day Parker, of Utica, and niece of William and Charles Tracy and Mrs. Wm. Henry Wells, of this City.
Utica papers please copy.

PALMER.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 6 A. M., BESSIE C., youngest child of Benj. C. and Susan L. Palmer, aged 2¼ months, of diphtheria.
Funeral to be private, on 21st, 3 A. M.

PRINCE.—On Saturday, Dec. 18, at Washington, D. C., Capt. WILLIAM PRINCE, United States Army, eldest son of Charlotte G. and the late William R. Prince, of Flushing, Long Island.
His friends and brother officers, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M., from his mother's residence, at Flushing.

SPIES.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 18, JULIA RACHEL, daughter of Francis and Amelia L. Spies.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, C. Schwarzwaelder, No. 17 West 30th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 11:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

THORP.—On Saturday, 18th December, 1880, FREDERICK B., son of the late Gen. Charles W. Thorp, in the 37th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, 21st inst., from his late residence, at Fairfield, Conn.

WATROUS.—On the 19th inst., at his residence, No. 31 Sands-st., Brooklyn, EDGAR F., son of the late Charles S. Watrous, in the 56th year of his age.
Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M.

WEED.—At Manitou, Col., on Friday morning, 17th inst., CHARLES A. WEED, of Stamford, Conn.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHEELER.—At Athens, Greene County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, JULIET PARADISE, wife of Dr. J. H. Wheeler.


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| | |
|---|---|
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| Presbyterian—Reformed and Congregational | 183 |
| Episcopal | 61 |
| Methodist | 34 |
| Lutheran | 30 |
| Baptist | 29 |
| Hebrew | 9 |
| Unitarian | 6 |
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## POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—Regular monthly meeting at Republican Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
C. A. ARTHUR, President.
SOLON B. SMITH, SAMUEL G. BURNS, } Secretaries.
Meeting of the Executive Committee at 7:30 o'clock.
JOHN W. MASON, Chairman.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 20.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

$100,000 U. S. 4s c., 1907.........b.c. 112¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—DEC. 20.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

MONDAY, Dec. 20—P. M.

The week opened on the Stock Exchange with an active speculation, the dealings being characterized by a decidedly strong tone. Before the first board an advance of ¼ to 2½ ℘ cent. was recorded, in which Metropolitan Elevated, Canada Southern, and Reading were most prominent. Toward noon a heavy pressure to sell was manifested, which resulted in a decline ranging from ¼ to 3¼ ℘ cent., Chicago and Alton, North-west, Canada Southern, St. Paul, Erie, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western leading the downward movement. During the afternoon the speculation was irregular and unsettled, with frequent fluctuations between strength and depression, but in the late transactions a firmer tone prevailed, and the market closed strong at an advance in the general list of ¼ to 1 ℘ cent. Among the South-western shares Houston and Texas rose 4 ℘ cent. in the morning, reacted 2¼ ℘ cent., and recovered 3 ℘ cent. The report afloat that a prominent operator who has been conspicuously identified with the bear movement in the Granger stocks, especially in St. Paul, had succeeded in effecting a settlement, is pronounced to be entirely without foundation, and the speculator in question is said to be still short of these stocks to a large extent.

The transactions aggregated 457,763 shares, including 50,500 Western Union, 47,100 Denver and Rio Grande, 28,400 Wabash Pacific, 24,600 St. Paul, 22,000 Kansas and Texas, 20,800 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 18,300 North-west, 17,500 Union Pacific, 17,400 Canada Southern, 17,200 St. Paul and Omaha, 15,800 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 14,800 Lake Shore, 12,300 New-Jersey Central, 9,200 New-York Central, 9,100 Iron Mountain, 9,000 Reading, 6,800 Pacific Mail, 6,100 Ohio and Mississippi, 6,600 Delaware and Hudson, 6,000 Ontario and Western, 5,800 Denver and Rio Grande, 6,000 Michigan Central, 5,600 Louisville and Nashville, 4,200 Central Arizona, 3,800 Metropolitan Elevated, 2,500 C., C. and I. C., 2,500 American District Telegraph, 2,300 C., C., C. and I., 2,000 Lake Erie and Western, and 2,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

North-west declined from 125⅝ to 122⅝, and recovered to 123; St. Paul fell off from 114⅛ to 111¼, and recovered to 112; do. preferred receded from 124 to 122¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 107⅛ to 104¼, and rallied to 105¼; Delaware and Hudson advanced from 92 to 92¾, receded to 90, and recovered to 90⅝; New-Jersey Central dropped from 82⅜ to 80, rallied to 81, and closed at 80¾; Reading rose from 52¼ to 58¾, reacted to 52½, and recovered to 53⅜; Western Union sold up from 80¼ to 80⅞, and declined to 79¼ dividend on, fell off from 78⅛ to 77⅛, and closed at 73¼ ex dividend; American District Telegraph advanced from 59 to 60; Pacific Mail advanced from 53⅜ to 54⅜, and receded to 52⅝; C., C. & I. C. rose from 21¼ to 21¾, and fell off to 20¼; Canada Southern advanced from 80⅛ to 81⅜, dropped to 78¼, rallied to 79¼, and closed at 78⅞; Lake Shore declined from 129⅝ to 128⅛, recovered to 129, and reacted to 128⅛; Michigan Central fell off from 122 to 120¼; New-York Central sold down from 145⅝ to 144, and rallied to 144¼; Chicago and Alton receded from 155 to 152, returned to 155, and reacted to 153; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy advanced from 174⅛ to 174⅜, and declined to 173¼; C., C., C. and I. fell off from 90 to 88⅛, and recovered to 89¼; Illinois Central dropped from 126 to 123⅝, and rallied to 124; Erie declined from 48⅛ to 46⅝, and recovered to 47¼; do. preferred receded from 81⅜ to 80¼; Kansas and Texas sold down from 46⅜ to 45, and rallied to 46; Houston and Texas rose from 73 to 74, fell off to 71¼, and recovered to 73¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced from 48⅜ to 49, and fell off to 47⅜; do. preferred declined from 99⅛ to 98; Iron Mountain dropped from 56⅛ to 54⅝, and rallied to 55⅜; St. Paul and Omaha rose from 50⅛ to 51, declined to 48, and rallied to 48⅞; do. preferred fell of from 99 to 96⅜, and recovered to 97; Lake Erie and Western receded from 39 to 37½; Ohio and Mississippi rose from 38⅛ to 39, and fell off to 37⅞; Wabash Pacific sold down from 46 to 44; do. preferred declined from 86⅛ to 84½, and rallied to 84⅝; Union Pacific receded from 108 to 106⅜, and recovered to 106½; Texas Pacific rose from 44⅝ to 45⅜, fell off to 44⅜, and recovered to 44⅝; Louisville and Nashville advanced from 88 to 88⅝, declined to 86, and recovered to 87; Nashville Chattanooga fell off from 77 to 76; Denver and Rio Grande sold up from 78⅛ to 81, and reacted to 80; Ontario and Western declined from 32¼ to 31¼, and recovered to 31⅝; Manhattan Elevated rose from 36¼ to 36½, and fell off to 35⅝; Metropolitan do. sold up from 114⅛ to 116, and fell off to 113⅝; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred dropped from 63 to 61.

The Money market worked easily throughout the entire day at 6 ℘ cent. on call on pledge of stock collateral, while the Government bond dealers supplied their requirements at 5@6 ℘ cent. Time loans were quoted at 6 ℘ cent., and prime discounts at 5½@7 ℘ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ¼, selling ½ @ par; Charleston, buying ⅜ discount, selling par @⅛ discount; New-Orleans, commercial 350@400 discount, bank par; St. Louis, 100 discount; Chicago, par; Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London a shade lower at 98⅝@98⅞ for money, and 98¾@98⅞ for the account. United States Government bonds were steady and unchanged, except for 4½s, which were ⅛ ℘ cent. higher, at 115⅜. In American railway securities, Erie common advanced from 49¼ to 49⅞; do. consolidated Seconds from 102½ to 103⅜; Illinois Central from 127⅝ to 129⅛; Pennsylvania from 65 to 65⅜; Reading from 27⅜ to 28¼; Central Pacific from 88 to 89; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 58⅜ to 60; do. Seconds from 31¼ to 32¾, and New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts from 114½ to 116; St. Louis and San Francisco common declined from 48⅛ to 46½; do. preferred from 67½ to 65; do. first preferred from 99 to 98⅜. Bar silver was steady at 51⅜d. ℘ ounce. The sum of £15,000 in specie was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes declined from 84f. 97½c. to 84f. 75c.

The Sterling Exchange market opened firm at the closing rates of Saturday, but subsequently the nominal asking quotations were marked up ½c., to $4 80 for 60-day bills and $4 83 for demand. This advance causes the market to hesitate for the moment, as our securities can be sent abroad on the basis of $4 78½ for 60-days. The basis on which actual transactions were effected was as follows: Sixty-day bills, $4 79 to $4 79½; demand, $4 81½ to $4 82; cable transfers, $4 82½ to $4 83; commercial bills, $4 77½ to $4 77¾.

The Government bond market was strong and fairly active, the only change in quotations being ⅛ ℘ cent. advance in 6s and 5s of 1881. Railroad mortgages were irregular on a large volume of business; Erie consolidated Seconds advanced from 99⅞ to 100⅛, receded to 99⅛, and recovered to 99½; do. consolidated Firsts sold up from 128 to 130, and do. incomes from 86 to 87; Iron Mountain First preferred incomes declined from 92 to 91½, and rallied to 92⅝; do. Second preferred incomes rose from 77½ to 77⅝, and reacted to 77¼; do. Firsts (Arkansas Branch) advanced from 106 to 108, and reacted to 107¼; Indiana, Decatur and Springfield Firsts receded from 61½ to 60, and rallied to 61; Kansas and Texas Firsts advanced from 113½ to 115, and reacted to 114; do. Seconds rose from 78⅛ to 79½, and reacted to 78; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols advanced from 83⅛ to 83¾, and reacted to 83⅛; Lake Erie and Western incomes fell off from 70 to 67½, and recovered to 68; Ohio Central incomes rose from 59⅛ to 60, and reacted to 59½; Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts sold up from 76 to 78⅛, and returned to 78; Texas Pacific land grant incomes advanced from 77 to 77½, and reacted to 76¼; do. Firsts (Rio Grande Division) rose from 94½ to 97½, and declined to 96⅞; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts advanced from 98⅛ to 99⅛; Canada Southern guaranteed Firsts from 103⅜ to 104½; Cairo and Fulton Firsts from 112½ to 113; Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Firsts from 107 to 107½; International and Great Northern Firsts from 106 to 107; Morris and Essex consolidated guaranteed Firsts from 120½ to 123⅛; New-Jersey Central Consols assented from 113⅛ to 114⅞; Ohio and Mississippi Firsts (Springfield Division) from 116⅛ to 117; St. Paul Firsts (Lacrosse Division) from 121 to 124½; do. Firsts (I. & M. Division) from 120½ to 124; do. do. (S. W. Division) from 107¼ to 109; do. do. (I. and D. Extension) from 122 to 123¼; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Seconds from 100½ to 101; Southern Pacific of Missouri Firsts from 105 to 106; Wabash convertibles from 109 to 110, and Denver, South Park and Pacific Firsts from 106 to 106⅝; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts declined from 46½ to 45¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s from 131 to 130½, and St. Paul Consols from 125 to 124½. In State bonds, Alabama, class A, sold at 73@73¼; Tennessee 6s, old, at 49; do. do., new, at 48⅜; do. do., new series, at 48½@48⅝, and North Carolina special tax 6s at 5 for first class and 5¼ for third class.

The United States Sub-Treasurer to-day purchased $14,000 of 6s of 1880 at 102⅝.

The total receipts of specie from Europe since Saturday were $2,037,000.

UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $3,115,[illegible] |
| Payments | 1,557,689 51 |
| Balance, coin | 76,811,571 98 |
| Balance, notes | 3,913,850 33 |

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 20.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

And the following for railway mortgages:

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 20.

The Oriental Bank has declared a semi-annual divident of *Four ℘ cent.*, payable Jan. 3.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Seven ℘ cent.*, payable Jan. 3.

The Merchants' Exchange National Bank has declared a dividend of *Three ℘ cent.*, payable Jan. 3.

The quarterly dividend of *Two and a half ℘ cent.* on the capital stock of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company will be paid at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 15 Nassau-street, on Jan. 3 to stockholders of record Dec. 23; coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the company will be paid by the Central Trust Company, Jan. 3.

Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co. offer for subscription at 103¼ the consolidated first mortgage forty-year 6 ℘ cent. gold bonds of the Missouri Pacific Railway, as will be seen by reference to an advertisement in another column.

### THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 20.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

The Martin White Mining Company has levied an assessment of 25 cents a share.

### CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

### THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 14,158 bales; gross, 16,979 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,330 bales; to France, 1,584 bales; to the Continent, 100 bales; coastwise, 436 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 274,838 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 20.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 5,882 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,027 bales; to the Continent, 3,442 bales; coastwise, 7,129 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 121,358 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 20.—Cotton weak; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 5,385 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,637 bales; Continent, 2,551 bales; coastwise, 344 bales; sales, 2,580 bales; stock, 97,530 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 4,357 bales; gross, 5,438 bales; exports, coastwise, 381 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 80,453 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 20.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅜c.; receipts, 7,036 bales; shipments, 2,896 bales; sales, 850 bales; stock, 90,447 bales.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 20, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

COFFEE—Rio held more firmly but quiet to-day, at 13c. for fair invoices; 3,560 bags by the State, 7,497 bags by the Bismarck, 1,900 bags by the City of Rio, and 1,045 bags by Lacelle, were withdrawn from stock ... Other kinds inactive; quoted about as before.

COTTON—Option dealings have been to a moderate aggregate at an advance of 10@13 points, influenced in part by the unfavorable weather reports from the South.... Early deliveries very quiet, quoted as before.... Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 890 bales, including 508 bales to spinners and 382 bales to shippers.... Low Middling quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Strict Low Middling at 11⅝c.@11⅝c.; Middling at 11 15-16c.@12 3-16c.; Fair at 13 13-16c.@14 1-16c.... And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 114,900 bales, of Middling.... The receipts at the shipping ports to-day have been 45,175 bales, and thus far this week, 82,994 bales, against 84,515 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 1880, 3,088,068 bales, (against 2,882,806 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.).... Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 27,815 bales; to the Continent, 7,495 bales; to France, 5,021 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 915,908 bales; stock in New-York, 121,917 bales.

*Option Sales To-day.*

*Closing Prices on Options.*

*Saturday's Averages on Options.*

Transferable orders issued at 11.95

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry has been reported again to-day for State and Western Flour, the offerings of which have been quite free, holders generally showing increased eagerness to place supplies, though not much inclination to accept the low bids made for important quantities. The actual dealings indicate a further decline of 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. ... Buckwheat Flour fairly active at from $3 10@$3 30 for poor to very choice.... Buckwheat neglected; prime State reported as again offered at 59c.... The past week's exports of Flour from the Atlantic ports were to the amount of 141,300 bbls., of which about 130,900 bbls. to the United Kingdom.

WHEAT—Very unfavorable reports from the West and by cable led to a further serious break in Wheat here, Winter grades declining 1½c.@2¼c. a bushel, on very urgent offerings, leading to a brisk movement in the speculative line, the export interest continuing measurably passive. ... The stock of wheat in warehouse here shows an increase for the week of about 34,850 bushels.... The past week's exports of Wheat from the Atlantic ports reached about 1,605,850 bushels, of which 1,261,650 bushels to the United Kingdom and 344,200 bushels to the Continent.

CORN—Has been depressed and quite unsettled for early delivery, yielding on new crop about ¼c. a bushel, and No. 2 of the old crop ruling more or less nominal—lower to place any important amount. ... The stock of Corn in warehouse here shows an increase for the week of 190,000 bushels.... The past week's exports of Corn from the Atlantic ports reached 838,000 bushels, of which 634,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, and about 204,000 bushels to the Continent.

OATS—Have been further depressed about ¼c.@1½c. a bushel—Mixed suffering most—on continued urgency to place supplies, and a moderately active movement, chiefly speculative....

RYE—Weaker, and comparatively dull; 4,000 bushels State sold at 97c.; 3,000 bushels Canada, in bond, at 97c.; 1,000 bushels No. 1 at 99c.

BARLEY—A moderate inquiry noted at about previous prices; a boat-load of ungraded Canada, to arrive, sold at $1 05; another of do. choice, to arrive, at $1 05.

BARLEY-MALT—Inactive; quoted firm.

FEED—Weaker, on a moderate movement, including 40 to 60 ℔. at $16 25@$17 50; 80 ℔. at $17@$18; 100 ℔. $17@$19, the latter for choice; Sharps at $19@$21; Rye Feed at $18@$19.

STOCK OF GRAIN—The stock of Grain at this port is reported at 5,703,086 bushels Wheat, (against 5,663,312 bushels on Monday of the preceding week;) 2,414,962 bushels Corn, 219,108 bushels Rye, 185,155 bushels Barley, 119,803 bushels Malt, 17,189 bushels Peas, 803,870 bushels Oats.... The aggregate of Grain in store here is 9,515,800 bushels, as against 9,662,455 bushels last Monday, 10,621,809 bushels Dec. 22, 1879, and 9,708,233 bushels Dec. 23, 1878.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been held firmly, though not in much request, at from $1 80@$1 85 for Strained to Good Strained; $1 90@$2 for No. 2; $2 15@$2 65 for No. 1; $2 80@$4 50 for Pale to Window Glass, ℘ 280 ℔.... Tar has been lightly dealt in; quoted at $2 25@$2 50.... City Pitch at $1 90@$2.... Spirits Turpentine attracted little attention; merchantable quoted for prompt delivery at 45½c., and 100 bbls. sold.

PETROLEUM—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for Refined, with early deliveries quoted here at the close for cargoes for export at 9½c.@9⅝c., and for lots for home trade purposes at 11½c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 12¼c.@13¾c. for Standard to very fancy brands.... Crude quoted at 6½c.@7¼c., in shipping order here.... Naphtha held at 10½c.... At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 9⅝c. nominal.... At Baltimore, Refined quoted at 9⅝c. nominal.... At the Petroleum Exchange a moderately active movement has been reported in United Certificates of Crude, opening at 91½, ranging from 91¼@93¾ and closing at 93⅜ bid.

PROVISIONS—A moderately active business has been reported in the line of Hog products, chiefly in Western Steam LARD, which has been variable, but left off a shade firmer than on Saturday.... Western Mess PORK very dull for early delivery; quoted at $12 25@$12 50 for old.... And in the option line Western Mess also very quiet, February delivery at $14 bid and $14 25 asked.... DRESSED HOGS have been in fair request, with City quoted at 6½c.@6⅝c., and Pigs 6½c. ... CUT-MEATS attracted more attention, and ruled about steady ... TALLOW has been moderately active, with sales noted of 150,000 ℔. at 6c.@6¼c.... STEARINE inactive; choice quoted at 9c.

SUGARS—Raw moderately sought after at firm prices, closing at 7¾c.@7⅞c. for fair to good refining Cuba, with sales reported of 393 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 7¾c.; 500 bags do. at 8⅛c.... Refined in less demand, with Cut-loaf closing at 9¾c.@10c.; Crushed, 9¾c.@10c.; Powdered, 9⅝c.@10c.; Granulated, 9¼c.; Mold A, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Confectioners' A, 9¼c.; Standard A, 9⅛c.; Off A, 8⅞c.@9c.; White Extra C, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Yellow Extra C, 7⅞c.@8c.; C, 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; Yellow, 7¼c.@7½c.

TEAS—Quiet and irregular; 700 half-chests Japan and 600 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

FREIGHTS—A fair inquiry prevailed for room on berth and tonnage on charter contracts, suited to the Grain interest, at generally firm and hardening rates. Vessels suited to Petroleum attracted more attention at full figures. Most other lines of trade have shown little animation, and no important changes as to quotations.... FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,100 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d., mostly through freight and by outport steamers; ... FOR BOSTON—Five schooners, hence, with Coal at $1 60, and a schooner, hence, with Pig-iron at $2.

### THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 20.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled, active, but weak and lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring declined 2½c., and then advanced somewhat; No. 2 Red Winter, 98c.; ... Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 11. Receipts—Flour, 19,000 bbls.; Wheat, 167,500 bushels; Corn, 181,000 bushels; Oats, 62,000 bushels; Rye, 3,900 bushels; Barley, 47,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 22,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 85,000 bushels; Oats, 41,000 bushels; Rye, 55,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. ...

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Flour unsettled and unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 2 Red Fall, 98¼c.@99c., cash; ... Whisky steady at $1 11. Pork firm at $12 25 asked, cash and December. Lard firm at $8 40 asked. ... Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 180,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 128,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Flour quiet and steady ... Railroad Freights to New-York—Wheat, 10¼c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 8c. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 5,300 bbls.; Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 7,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 102,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Barley, 7,500 bushels; Rye, 7,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened unsettled, declined ¾c., and closed steadier; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 03; ...

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 20.—Flour weaker; Family, $4 90@$5; fancy unchanged. Wheat dull, but firm; No. 2 Amber, $1 01; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 02; ... Whisky steady at $1 10. Butter dull and unchanged. ...

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 20.—Wheat unsettled; ...

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Flour steady; ...

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20.—Flour quiet. Wheat weak; No. 1 White Michigan sellers at 99c.; ...

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 20.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet and steady at 43c. Rosin firm at $1 45 for Strained and $1 50 for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 40. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 30 for hard and $2 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Corn unchanged.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Cheese—Sales to-day, 2,500 bxs. factory at 10c.@12c., and 200 bxs. farm dairy at 8c.@11¼c. Butter—Sales, 150 pkgs. at 18c.@28c., according to grade.

BRADFORD, Penn., Dec. 20.—Petroleum—Crude Oil moderately active and higher; sales, 186,000 bbls. United Pipe Line Certificates opened at 91¼, advanced and closed at 93¾.

OIL CITY, Dec. 20.—Petroleum—Crude Oil more active. United Pipe Line Certificates opened firmer at 91¼, and closed at 93¾.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20.—Petroleum steady and unchanged at 11½c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 20.—Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 11.

### THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 20—12:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 60½; New-Jersey Central Consols, 116; Erie, 49⅞; do. second Consols, 103⅜; Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 32¾; Illinois Central, 129; Pennsylvania Central, 65⅜; Reading, 27¾.

1:30 P. M.—Illinois Central, 129⅛; Pennsylvania Central, 65⅜; Reading, 28¼. Paris advices quote 3 ℘ cent. Rentes 84f. 75c. for the account.

4 P. M.—United States 4½ ℘ cent. bonds, 115⅜; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 60; Pennsylvania Central, 65⅜; Reading, 27¾. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Exchange on London, 25f. 30½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20, 4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 8,150 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, December delivery, 6 23-32d.; ...

LONDON, Dec. 20—4 P. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 10d.@11d. ℘ gallon. Refined Petroleum, 11½d.@12d. ℘ gallon. Calcutta Linseed, 50s. 6d. ℘ quarter. Sugar, 21s. 3d.@21s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Cuba Muscovado, fair refining, afloat.

BREMEN, Dec. 20.—Petroleum, 9 marks 10 pfennige.

ANTWERP, Dec. 20.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 119f. 75c. ℘ 100 kilos.

HAMBURG, Dec. 20.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 47 marks ℘ 100 ℔.

HAVRE, Dec. 20.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 64f. 25c. ℘ 50 kilos.


## INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

A LIVE SCHOOL IN HEALTHY ACTION.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE has been called "a live school" because it is not dead. This is a distinction worthy of the attention of those who have money to spend and sons and daughters to educate. It is not only a live school in that it draws the breath of life, but it is *alive* to the best interests of its constituents, as any person may ascertain by sending for the "Story of a Live School," which is a very readable book, and will be sent free of cost, or better yet by calling personally and examining its processes. S. S. PACKARD, Principal, No. 805 Broadway.

EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 1,151 BROADWAY, NEAR 27TH-ST.—Miss HELENE HESSE has opened a Bureau for Teachers in every branch of education: governesses, companions, readers, tutors; schools and colleges supplied. Office hours, 10 to 3.

PROF. HENRY GEBHARD'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, NOS. 3 AND 4 EAST 45TH-ST.—CALISTHENICS and HYGIENIC EXERCISES for Ladies and Children. See Circular.

THE MISSES PERINE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 23 EAST 74TH-ST.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 47th-st., and No. 34 West 102d-st. Sept. 30.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY, MEDIA, PENN., for Young Men and Boys; students admitted at any time; special attention to both advanced and backward young men and boys; a new building offers accommodations for a few more pupils. For illustrated circular, address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard University graduate,) Media, Penn.

CLAVERACK (NEW-YORK) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—Fits boys thoroughly for all colleges, professional schools, and business. College course for girls. French, German, Art, and Music specialties. Terms moderate. Term opens Jan. 10. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes; $225 per year. No extras but music. Winter session opens Jan. 3. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

## TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISHMAN, GRADUATE OF CAMBRIDGE University, has two hours disengaged daily; classics, mathematics, and English subjects. Address ARISTOPHANES, Box No. 305 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, OF GREAT EXPERIENCE in teaching, desires pupils for private instruction. Address W. E. HOWLAND, No. 230 Lexington-av.

A GRADUATE OF YALE WISHES PRIVATE pupils; highest City reference. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 104 Times Office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

# EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"BY a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Sold only in tins, (½ ℔. and ℔.,) labeled

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

# THE CHINESE

Of New-York City, Boston, Providence, Springfield, Hartford and Chicago, all use in their laundries,

RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE,

the noted English Quaker Blue. The best and cheapest in the end. No sediment—A GENUINE BLUEING. Always satisfactory. For sale by ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT and PARK & TILFORD. Retail trade supplied by F. H. LEGGETT & CO., AUSTIN, NICHOLS & CO., and by the agents,

THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,
No. 18 College-place, New-York City.

END OF A MONOPOLY.—THE PATENT OF Rames & Seely for the manufacture of Carbolic and Cresylic soaps and compounds, Judge Blatchford has decided to be null and void. For particulars inquire of JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

ACCOUNTANT OF EXPERIENCE IS OPEN to take charge of merchants' or manufacturers' books by the year; also to examine books; has been successful in settling up partnerships. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 173 Times Office.

GUNS, REVOLVERS.—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE free. P. POWELL & SONS, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

TO ADVERTISERS.—THE COLUMBIAN (SUCCESSOR to the *Advocate*) has an edition of over 100,000, reaches every Post Office in the United States, and offers 1,000 lines space to the advertising public at 10 cents a line; display and cuts allowed. 1,000 lines at 50 cents a line; 500 lines business notices on editorial page at 50 cents. Any advertisement received through a responsible advertising agency need not be paid for till proof is furnished that the promised number of papers have been printed and circulated in good faith through news-dealers and to every Post Office in the nation—at least one paper to each, and as high as sixty. Advertisements received till noon to-day, No. 32 Park-row.

5-LINE ADVERTISEMENT INSERTED one week in 345 newspapers for $10. 100-page pamphlet free. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

## SHIPPING.

**GUION LINE.**
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Pier 39 North River, foot of King-st.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 8 A. M.
ALPS.....TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 8 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 8 A. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and speedy. Saloon, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upon deck, and those during those great ships, of all humanity at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room) $80, $90, $100 and $120; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this fine line take the Lane Route, recommended by Lloyd, Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. GLASSBURY, Thursday, Dec. 23, 9:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Parker, Saturday, Jan. 1, 7 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Fassett.....Thursday, Jan. 6, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy, Saturday, Jan. 15, 2 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, from the old country, $30; from New-York, $32.
The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For passage apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. H. J. CORTIS, Agent.

**STATE LINE.**
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Dec. 23, 10 A. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Thursday, Dec. 30, 8 P. M.
IRISH SERVICE (for Belfast direct).
STATE OF ALABAMA.....About Jan. 6
First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $120; Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $70. Steerage, outward, $28.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

**INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Liest. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Dec. 30, 8 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Jan. 8, noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Jan. 13, 8 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Jan. 22, 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Canal-st.
Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Prepaid, $30. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN J. DALY, Agent,
Nos. 21 and 23 Broad-way, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

**RED STAR LINE.**
BELGIAN, ROYAL, AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
The splendid first-class full-powered steamers
WAESLAND.....Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
NORLAND.....Saturday, Jan. 1, 4 P. M.
Saloon, state-room, smoking and bath rooms amidships. Special Cabin accommodations unequaled.
State-rooms all on Main Deck.
No steerage passengers carried.
First Cabin, $60 and $75. Second Cabin, $35.
Steerage, $28. Excursion, $48. Prepaid, $30. Drafts at lowest rates.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

**CUNARD LINE.**
NOTICE.—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM BROOKLYN TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER 40, FOOT OF NORTH-ST.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, 22d Dec., 2 A. M.
SCOTHIA.....Wednesday, 29th Dec., 2:30 P. M.
ALEPPO.....Wednesday, 5th Jan., 3 P. M.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, 12th Jan., 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight or cabin passage apply at the office, No. 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.**
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
DONAU.....Sat., Dec. 25 NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 8
SPREE.....Sat., Jan. 15 Oder.....Sat., Jan. 22
Saloon, $80 and $100. Second Cabin.....$60
Second Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....$28
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. Steerage call from pier between 22 and 23 sts., Hoboken, N.
GERICKE & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.
In consequence of the holidays the steamers Donau and Rhein will leave at 10 o'clock A. M. instead of 2 o'clock P. M. as usual.

**GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.**
French Mail Steamers between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of changing the Channel in a small boat.
LABRADOR, DELORE.....Wednesday, Dec. 22, 9 A. M.
VERDIANE AND LA BOURGOGNE, Tonsom, Dec. 29, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Jan. 5
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEGIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.**
Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
ALDERAMIN.....Dec. 30 HOLSATIA.....Jan. 6
SERIA.....Dec. 30 SILESIA.....Jan. 13
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $26.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

**ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.**
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Anchoria.....Sat., Dec. 25, 10 A. M. Ethiopia.....Sat., Jan. 8, noon
Ethiopia.....Jan. 1, 6 A. M. Circassia.....Jan. 15, 5 A. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Alsatia.....Dec. 22, 5 A. M. Utopia.....Dec. 29, 11 A. M.
Italy.....Jan. 5, 10 A. M. Cephalonia.....Jan. 12, 4 P. M.
Rates and accommodations as above.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

**MONARCH LINE.** NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Splendid new, fast steamers, each 4,700 tons burden, leave docks adjoining Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
PERSIAN MONARCH.....Dec. 22
ASSYRIAN MONARCH.....Jan. 12
Saloon passage, with very superior accommodations, $75. No steerage passengers taken on eastward voyage. Prepaid steerage tickets issued for passage from Liverpool, $28. Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
For freight and passage apply to
PATTON, VICKERS & CO., Agents, 6 Bowling Green.

**ROTTERDAM LINE.**
Steamers leave Wolcott's Stores, Brooklyn.
MAAS.....Wednesday, Dec. 22
HOLLAND.....Wednesday, Jan. 12
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, Jan. 19
1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $50; Steerage, $28.
H. CLAUSEN, Agent, No. 3 William-st.
F. BUTCH, EDYE & CO. L. W. MORRIS,
Pier 8, Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 360 Broadway, Gen. Passage Agt.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama, touching at COLON (Aspinwall), Carthagena, and Greytown, for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA, Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 10 A. M.
From SAN FRANCISCO TO HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Saturday, Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
Excursion tickets of 90 days, $300 in gold.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND MEXICO.
For freight, passage, and general information apply on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND MEXICO.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. R. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

**SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.**
From Pier No. 40 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
ASST. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
NAVE CITY, Capt. Fouquet.....Wed., Dec. 22
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kenyon, Sat., Dec. 25, at 12 M.
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and steamer Kansas, via Inside Route, and steamer St. Johns, via Outside Line, to Jacksonville and all points on the St. Johns River.
J. W. YONGE, Jr., Agent, GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Union Office, Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
317 Broadway.
G. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R.
315 Broadway.

**N. Y., HAVANA, and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.**
Steamers leave Weekly from Pier 5 N. R., at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Thursday, Dec. 23
CITY OF EMPOR (Havana only).....Thursday, Dec. 30
CITY OF MEXICO.....Thursday, Jan. 6
These steamers are furnished with Rustles swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining room, and meals served a la carte without extra charge.
E. S. City of Merida will leave N. Orleans Jan. 6 and Jan. 27 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, 21 and 23 Broadway.

**CHARLESTON LINE.**
FROM PIER NO. 17 NORTH RIVER, at 5 P. M.
R. S. GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29
R. S. CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 25, 12 M.
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

**NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.**
ONLY WEEKLY LINE OF AMERICAN STEAMERS.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 2 P. M.
Steam-ships accommodations for passengers.
R. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Dec. 23
R. S. WYOMING.....Thursday, Dec. 30
R. S. NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 6
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

**NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.**
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 5 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote.....Wednesday, Dec. 1
(Accommodations unsurpassed.)
For freight or passage apply to CLYDE & CO., No. 36 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

PERMANENT POSITION.—A MAN OF GOOD character who can command at once $3,000 to complete an article of universal marketable quality, is prepared to make a business investment of the above amount, and can give the best of references and security. Address, for three days, Box 4,000 Times Office.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday (Monday, Dec. 20), by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, James J. Neslie, Esq., Referee, John T. Boyd disposed of a plot of land, 204.1 by 83.8 by 207.0 by ——, on Ella-st., south-west corner of Butterworth-st., for $4,600, to Martha A. DeLanoy, plaintiff; also, four lots, each 25 by 100, on Girard-av., east side, 50 feet south of Ella-st., for $1,600, to same purchaser; also, two lots, each 25 by 100, on Girard-av., south-east corner of Ella-st., for $910, to J. H. Morton, and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Girard-av., east side, 150 feet south of Ella-st., 23d Ward, for $400, to same purchaser.
The foreclosure sale by Joseph McGuire of house, with lot, No. 373 East 123d-st., west of 1st-av., was adjourned to Jan. 8.

*RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.*
NEW-YORK.
Monday, Dec. 20.
King's Bridge road, w. s., 12 (fifty 1st), plot 1, Washington Heights; the Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company to Mary L. Mayhew.....$19,000
Willis-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. s. of 142d-st., 25x100; E. Carey and another, Executors, &c., to C. Weifenbach.....1,375
Same property; Margaret Kelly to C. Wallace.....1,375
85th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., to n. s. 84th-st., 50x204.4; Thomas R. J. Fowler and wife to Mettie Bowne.....nom.
128th-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 4th-av., 12.8x100.11; E. R. De Grove to Charles Cahn.....4,500
86th-st., n. s., 444.7 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4; Charles J. Hammond to James J. Morrison.....nom.
8th-av., s. w. corner of 84th-st., 75x100.4; Charles G. Hawes to Joseph H. Goewin.....19,000
W. Leyster and wife to Annie S. Harris.....100
Eldridge-st., Nos. 121 and 123; Mary F. Ossman and husband to W. J. Hutchinson.....100
Eldridge-st., No. 129; Same to Same.....100
Lexington-av., w. s., 19.9 ft. s. of 31st-st., 19.9x64; William Sinis and wife to Simon Rub.....10,500
Same property; Simon Rub and husband to Mary O. Sinis.....10,500
60th-st., n. s., 159 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18x100.4; C. W. Leyster and wife to Annie S. Harris.....57,500
144th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 32x99.11; William O'Neill and wife to Joseph B. Brown.....1,250
90th-st., n. s., 530 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x94.7; Ida Tasher and another to L. C. Kassmer.....nom.
1st-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 76th-st., 25.6x100; E. Ring and wife to William Stacom.....15,500
40th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 6th-av., 24.2x98.9; John H. J. R. Hasen and wife to E. E. Olyphant.....52,000
Certificate of naturalization, dated 1849, of Benjamin F. Errington.
LEASES RECORDED.
Allen, Pocebe R.; Executrix, &c., to E. McLough, 144th-st., s. 24-av., 75 ft. n. of 107th-st., 1 lot, 5 years, rent.....$80
Lathrop, William G., Jr., to the Southern New-York Baptist Association, "Rose Hall," e. s. 7th-av., n. of 34th-st.; and, also, building and lot, 20x50, adjoining, 5 years, rent.....3,750
Taylor, Estella P., to Stratton & Storm, Nos. 467, 469, and 471 1st-av., 3 1-2 years, rent.....4,500
MORTGAGES RECORDED.
Helstne, J. G., to S. E. Lyon; n. s. corner Robinson-av. and Division-av., 6 months.....$9,700
Cohn, C., and wife to A. Brower; n. s. 125th-st., w. of 4th-av., 1 year.....2,500
Demarville, Agra M., to R. C. McIntyre; e. s. Perry-st., w. of 4th-av., 1 year.....1,061
Harris, Annie S., and husband to H. W. Leyster; No. 6 East 60th-st., 1 year.....11,000
Hyatt, J. G., and wife to Central Trust Company; No. 176 West-st., 3 years.....15,000
Lyons, Jacob, and wife to Mary E. Hyatt; s. s. 97th-st., e. of 1st-av., 1 year.....10,000
Livingston, J., and wife to C. Gunders, trustee; s. s. 76th-st., e. of 1st-av., 1 year.....10,000
Same to Same; s. s. 97th-st., e. of 1st-av., 1 year.....10,000
Mayhew, M. L., to Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company; w. s. King's Bridge road, Washington Heights, 1 year.....10,000
McCool, Sarah T., and husband to S. Marx; s. s. 57th-st., e. of 2d-av., 6 months.....5,000
Morton, Amos D., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; s. s. 125th-st., w. of 8th-av., 1 year.....9,000
Regener, L. C., and another to C. E. Forsyth; s. s. 84th-st., w. of 2d-av., 1 year.....85,000
Simeon, W., to R. Ring; w. s. 1st-av., s. of 76th-st., 1 year.....1,500
Spielberman, M., to D. Herrman; s. s. Cohnes-lite-st., s. of Stanton-st., 1 year.....4,000
Sanders, J. C., and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. 87th-st., s. of 4th-av., 1 year.....10,000
Weyl, R. J., to H. Gutman; s. s. 104th-st., w. of Madison-av., installments.....270
Same, to Same; same; and wife to J. M. F. Price, No. 583 Water-st., 2 years.....15,000
ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.
Dittendorfer, S., to W. A. Darling.....nom.
Getty, E. C., Executor, to E. Monroe.....nom.
Hawley, G. A., Executor, to E. W. Holt.....nom.
Lawrence, J., and others, to J. S. Kissam.....$10,000
McIntyre, M., and others to E. Guggenheimer.....3,000
Peck, J. T., to George Wilson.....4,500
Mutual Life Insurance Company, to A. F. Goddard, and others, Trustees.....28,500

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, No. 117 East 27th-st., near Park-av., four-story brick house, built by the late owner for his own residence; lot 25x100 feet; is first class.
Also, No. 110, with stable on the rear of the lot, which is 25x100 feet.
The above property is offered for sale to close an estate, and the house will be sold separately from stable.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, TO close an estate, No. 236 Lexington-av., between 38th and 37th sts.; lot 25x100; brick house first class.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER WATER LOTS—IF APplied for immediately—3 lots on 125th-av. and 126th-st., with the fee of all the lots to and including 5th avenue. BLEECKER & SON, No. 75 Nassau-st.

ADJOINING 8TH-AV., THAT ELEGANT full-stoned cabinet finished house, No. 11 East 63d-st.; absolutely first class. Apply on premises.
O. H. & H. A. WILLIAMS.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
MURRAY HILL RESIDENCE,
NO. 52 WEST 30TH-ST.
At auction, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
HOUSE, 20x50.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown stone; all improvements; lot 25 ft.
TERMS LIBERAL. LOCATION UNEXCEPTIONABLE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Maps and permits of the auctioneer, No. 2 Pine-st.

PORTER & CO.,
NO. 128 EAST 125TH-ST.,
REAL ESTATE,
RENTING AND COLLECTING a specialty.
Management of estates solicited.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

## FINANCIAL.

**FORT MADISON AND North-western Railway Co.'s**
FIRST MORTGAGE
**7 per ct. Gold Bonds.**
WE OFFER FOR SALE $125,000 OF THESE BONDS AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM OCT. 1, LAST.
**JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,**
Drexel Building, 20 Wall-st., New-York.

**DETROIT AND BAY CITY RAILROAD**
**Unguaranteed First Mortgage Bonds**
WANTED,
CHAS. T. WING,
No. 18 Wall-st.

**WOOD & DAVIS,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1880.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREments of the charter of the company, the books will be closed on the 31st inst., preparatory to the annual statement. Dealers holding policies on risks expiring during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of claims for returns of premium to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

WANTED.
Wisconsin Central Railroad bonds and stock.
First and Fifth Marquette Railroad bonds and stock.
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad bonds and stock.
Henry County, Mo., bonds.
Buchanan County, Mo., bonds.
St. Clair County, Mich., bonds.
TOBEY & KIRK, No. 5 Broad-st.

NOTICE.
The FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SENECA FALLS, located at Seneca Falls, in the State of New-York, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
ALBERT COOK, President.
Dated Nov. 26, 1880.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HARLEM GAS STOCK AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of Executors,
225 shares Harlem Gas-light Company, $50 each. ||

EDW. C. FOX & CO.,
NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Buy and sell all active stocks on the New-York Stock Exchange, on margin or for cash.

A—A—EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY'S stock bought and sold.
TURNER & SAPORTAS,
No. 5 Nassau-st., corner Wall.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
BANK, COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## FINANCIAL.

**VERMILYE & CO.,**
**BANKERS AND BROKERS,**
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., N.Y.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
DEAL IN U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FIRST-CLASS STATE, CITY, AND COUNTY BONDS.
ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO DRAFTS AT SIGHT, AND MAKE ADVANCES ON APPROVED COLLATERALS.

**St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company,**
(DAKOTA EXTENSIONS.)
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Due Nov. 1, 1910. Interest payable 1st May and 1st November. Secured at the rate of $18,000 per mile on completed and equipped road.
Full particulars on application.
ISSUE PRICE, 104 PER CENT. AND INTEREST.
For sale by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
NO. 63 WILLIAM-ST.

**Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio**
RAILWAY CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE 1905, INTEREST DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1.
The undersigned offer for sale these bonds at 103 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Total issue, $1,000,000 on 296 miles of main line, and 1,200,000 acres of choice lands, subject to First Mortgage at $16,750 per mile. Second Mortgage only $4,420 per mile. Both Mortgages together, $23,000 per mile. Value of property, (exclusive of lands,) $60,000 per mile.

| | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings | $216,324 | $322,324 | $703,014 | $818,766 |
| Interest paid | 130,000 | 306,313 | 397,888 | 459,388 |
| Surplus | $205,424 | $263,147 | $424,126 | $479,478 |

Further particulars furnished upon application.
ANTHONY, POOR & OLIPHANT,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY FOUR PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 1, 1880.
The Sinking Fund Commission of the City of Allegheny, Penn., hereby give notice that they are ready to retire at any time after Dec. 10, 1880, the following outstanding Four Per Cent. Compromise Bonds, issued by said city under act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 11, 1868, entitled, "An Act relating to the Funded Indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," viz.: Nos. 142, 143, 152, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 180, 184, 186, 189, 192, 193, 195, 196, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 220, 221, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 239, 240, 250, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 279, 280, 281, 291, 292, 293, 294, 296, 299, 303, 318, for $1,000 each.
The said Commission further give notice in case the above described bonds are not surrendered on or before the 30th day of January, A. D. 1881, that the interest upon said bonds will then cease and be paid only to holders of such bond or bonds, shall look only to the deposit in the Bank of Pittsburg for payment of the same. JAMES BROWN, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.
BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
*Notice is hereby given that the Guaranty Robert Schuyler, Trustee, under the mortgage of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, has determined by lot 67 bonds to be paid on the 1st day of January, 1881, being the 6th sinking fund; said bonds are hereby called in and will be paid at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on the 1st day of January, 1881, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: Nos. 2, 42, 48, 57, 59, 71, 76, 77, 78, 103, 104, 114, 119, 120, 167, 224, 231, 251, 271, 272, 273, 278, 281, 324, 329, 336, 337, 363, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 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# BEATEN BY TERRIFIC SEAS

## SHIPS ABANDONED, DISMASTED, OR BURIED IN THE WAVES.

### A STEAMER PUTS BACK WITH A DERELICT BARK—RESCUE OF AN AMERICAN CREW—LOSS OF A FUNNEL.

The steam-ship Bristol City, which arrived from Bristol yesterday, picked up an abandoned vessel off Fastnet Light and towed her into Queenstown. During the latter part of her voyage she fell in with a dismasted American schooner, the crew of which she rescued and brought to this port. Capt. Peters reports that the Bristol City sailed on the 29th. On Dec. 1, when about 80 miles to the westward of Fastnet Light, the derelict British bark Mindora was sighted, and on examination it was found that she might prove a prize of some value, and Capt. Peters put about and took her in tow. Although her rudder had been lost, she behaved well, and was brought successfully into Queenstown. The Bristol sailed again on Dec. 3, and experienced strong southerly winds and foggy weather until abreast of Sable Island. During the remainder of her passage the wind blew heavily from the westward and the sea ran very high. At 7:30 last Saturday morning a dismasted vessel was sighted, flying from the stump of her mainmast an American flag with the Union down. She was evidently unmanageable, and her crew seemed anxious to abandon her. Her name was the Union Flag, and she sailed from Portsmouth, Me. Capt. Sears signaled that it would be impossible to save her. It was blowing strongly from the westward and a heavy sea was running, but a life-boat was lowered, manned by six picked men under command of one of the Bristol City's officers. After a hard struggle the boat was brought around to leeward of the dismasted vessel, and one by one the entire crew, six men all told, sprang into the boat and were taken aboard the steamer, which started again after a delay of about two hours.

Capt. Sears says he sailed from St. John, New-Brunswick, about a month ago, and at a small port on the coast took aboard a quantity of laths consigned to Philadelphia. A series of violent westerly gales set in, against which the Union Flag was unable to hold her own. She was driven out of her course and the heavy seas tossed her about, badly straining her timbers until a leak was sprung. On the 15th the gale was very heavy and the sea extremely confused. The storm continued during the night and on the following morning the wind suddenly increased in violence. Although the schooner had hardly any sail set, her foremast was carried away and took with it the maintopmast and mainmasthead. She now became unmanageable, and the heavy waves swept away the deck load. The work of cutting away the broken spars was carried on while the seas were making a complete breach over the vessel. When the wreck had been cleared away a piece of canvas was set on one of the broken spars to keep the vessel's head up to the sea, as the huge waves threatened to sweep the men overboard at any moment. The well being sounded, it was found that the schooner was filling rapidly, and it was impossible to free the hold. Her pumps were choked and could not be made to work properly. She drifted helplessly about during the night. On the following day heavy seas arose to windward, and the vessel succeeded in riding some of them, but others swept over her in torrents. During the day a steamship bound to the eastward was sighted, but she evidently had not observed the distressed schooner. The pumps still worked badly and brought up but little water. During the night of the 17th the gale blew as heavily as before. Early on the following morning, however, the wind went down somewhat, although the sea continued to be extremely boisterous. Shortly after daybreak the smoke of a steam-ship was discovered to the eastward, and the Bristol City soon hove in sight. Capt. Sears and his men all speak in the highest terms of the gallant conduct of the crew of the life-boat which went to their rescue, and say they received the very kindest of treatment while on board the Bristol City. The shipwrecked sailors will probably start for their homes in Maine to-day. The Union Flag was built at Waldoboro, Me., in 1861, and registered 197 tons. Her owners are Maine men. It is supposed that she was partially insured.

The Anchor steam-ship Utopia, which sailed from London on Nov. 20 and put back to Plymouth for repairs on the 29th, arrived at this port yesterday. She started with a few passengers in the saloon and about 250 in the steerage. The weather was bad when she was passing down the Channel, and when off the Scilly Islands the gale was very heavy. On the 25th it blew a hurricane for a short time, and the sea was immense. The Utopia was then about 500 miles to the westward of the Scilly Islands. Early in the evening a tremendous sea swept over the starboard bow, almost burying the ship out of sight. Forty feet of her iron funnel, with its stays, were torn up and swept overboard. The remaining eight feet of the funnel were bulged in and flattened down over the boiler flue, closing the draft of the furnaces. Fortunately, the passengers were all below at the time, but several of the crew were knocked down and severely bruised. One of the life-boats was smashed, and two others were injured. The funnel ventilators of the engine-room was torn from its fastening, and some of the rails and stanchions of the bulwarks were broken. The bridge was injured, and the plate-glass windows of the wheel-house were smashed in, while the binnacle and other gear were damaged. When the water rolled off the decks, Capt. McRitchie, who had narrowly escaped being washed overboard from the bridge, ordered the wreck to be cleared away. The loss of the funnel prevented the steam power from being brought into use, and the steamer was put under sail and headed back toward the English coast. Smoke from the extinguished fires, and steam, caused by water striking against the hot plates of the furnaces, poured up into the steerage, where it created a panic. Some thought that the ship was on fire, and started for the deck. The officers promptly quelled the panic by compelling the frightened immigrants by force to remain below. During the night the remaining portion of the funnel was beaten up from below, thereby enabling the steam-steering gear to be put in use again. The wind was afterwards favorable, and the steamer reached Plymouth Sound without further accident. The Utopia sailed again on Dec. 7, after her damages had been thoroughly repaired.

The British steam-ship Cohanim, which arrived from the Mediterranean yesterday, broke her propeller shaft on Oct. 30, when about 600 miles to the westward of the Island of Madeira. After proceeding back 160 miles under sail the shaft was temporarily patched so that the engines could proceed "dead slow." When Madeira was reached Capt. Weddell telegraphed to England for a new crank shaft. The steamer sailed again on Nov. 30, and for a number of days met with strong westerly gales and high seas, which constantly flooded the decks.

The bark Mary Wiggins, which arrived from Marseilles yesterday, has been 18 days to the northward of Hatteras, beating her way against strong head gales. Capt. Keys, of the schooner E. S. Newman, from Laguria, states that he has met with northerly gales since passing the Straits of Florida.

### THE HOSPITAL FUND.

The various sub-committees appointed by the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Committee to arrange for the distribution of collection-boxes and subscription lists among the Exchanges, trades, public buildings, &c., met in St. Luke's Hospital last evening and reported progress. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. George Macculloch Miller, Chairman of the committee; the Rev. George S. Baker, Secretary; Charles Lanier, Treasurer; George Jones, Willy Wallach, Salem H. Wales, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, Henry E. Pellew, John S. Bussing, Thomas C. Smith, Charles T. White, H. B. Barnes, S. D. Babcock, and H. M. McLaren. It was reported that assurances of liberal collections had been received from the Stock, Produce, and other Exchanges, the drug and chemical trade, insurance companies, brewers, and others. Lester Wallack has promised to give a special benefit performance in aid of the cause some time next month, the gross receipts to be turned into the general fund. In addition to the usual number of boxes, about 300 will be placed in the more prominent retail drug stores, and others will be put in the elevators of large buildings, on several steam-ship docks, in the breweries, and other available places. About 750 boxes in all will be distributed. The National Express Company has volunteered to deliver them free of charge, and the American Express Company will collect and return them without cost. The boxes will all be put in place ready for use on Saturday morning.

### EMIGRANT RAILROAD TICKETS.

The New-York Central and Erie Railroad Companies have withdrawn from their recent agreement to sell tickets to emigrants in Castle Garden at a reduction of 20 per cent. from tariff rates, and under the orders of the Commissioners of Emigration all cash passengers are now booked exclusively in the Garden via the Pennsylvania Railroad. The extent to which the latter road will profit by the action of the two rival companies may be judged from an analysis of the arrivals at the Garden on Sunday. The City of Chester brought 185 passengers, of whom only 4 were unprovided with through tickets issued in the form of "orders" by the steam-ship company abroad, and of the 186 passengers by the England, only 8 were similarly circumstanced. On the other hand, the emigrants who purchase these orders, instead of waiting until they land here, lose on a ticket to Chicago $1 60; on one to Kansas City, $4 31, and so on in proportion.

### HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN JERSEY CITY.

A highway robbery is reported to have occurred in Jersey City at 12:30 Sunday morning. The particulars were suppressed by the Police in the interest of justice until yesterday. The victim of the robbery was Charles Tineman, a German, employed as a gardener on Sipp-avenue, where he works for a man named Buschman. Tineman had been visiting some friends in the lower part of the city Saturday night, and remained with them until about midnight, when he started for home. He reached Sipp-avenue about half an hour later, but had scarcely turned into that thoroughfare when two men sprang from behind a clump of bushes and seized him. One clutched him by the throat while the other tore a diamond pin from his shirt-front and took $48 in money from his pockets. As soon as they had secured their booty they fled in the direction of South Bergen, Tineman pursuing and shouting "Police!" at the top of his voice. No policeman appeared, however, and the highwaymen soon reached an unlighted part of the town and disappeared in the darkness. Tineman went home without informing the Police, and they had no information concerning the robbery until Sunday morning, when Tineman went to the Police station and told the foregoing story. He said he had drank only two glasses of beer on Saturday night and was perfectly sober. He was positive that it was not later than 12:30 and that he reached home very soon after. Officers Bottner and Wade say they saw Tineman on the street at 2 o'clock, and he said nothing to them of having been robbed. Yesterday he told Detective Hutton that one of the men knocked him down and then held him to the ground while the other robbed him. He also told the detective that he met a man named Simon, to whom he related the particulars of the robbery.

## ANTI-RING DEMOCRATS.

### AN EFFORT TO REORGANIZE THE PARTY IN THIS CITY.

A meeting of Democrats representing those who recently met in the Hotel Brunswick and a committee from the Young Men's Democratic Club was called to order in Mr. John E. Develin's offices, No. 155 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Develin. Among those known as Hotel Brunswick Democrats were Congressman Abram S. Hewitt, Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney, the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, John D. Crimmins, John E. Develin, C. C. Baldwin, and Peter B. Olney. The committee from the Young Men's Democratic Club was composed of the following: Townsend Cox, Simon Sterne, Edwin L. Parris, John A. Foley, and C. C. Higgins. After a long discussion, which the reporters were not permitted to hear, the assembled Democrats proposed a call for a public meeting, to be held on the 28th of this month in Cooper Institute, in order to promote the objects set forth in the address adopted at a meeting held at the Hotel Brunswick on the 13th inst. To the declaration of political principles contained in that address the assembled Democrats subscribed. In the call for the meeting it is also set forth that the Democratic Party believes in the preservation of the right of local self-government, and is opposed to the undue centralization of power. It believes in hard money and free ships. It demands a thorough reform in the tariff laws and in the civil service. It was their opinion that to insure the success of these principles a reorganization of the Democratic Party in the City of New-York is an imperative necessity, and the committee added that the existing organizations do not possess the confidence of the people. The following paragraph follows:

"Under the present system the great majority of the party are excluded from any participation in its councils, and power is concentrated in the hands of a few leaders who are able to perpetuate their control of the machine, and produce endless divisions and factions, by reason of whose strifes and contentions the principles and larger aims of the party are sacrificed to local ambitions and jealousies."

The address further sets forth that the welfare of the party demands a change in this regard, which cannot be accomplished without its reorganization and complete reunion. Such reorganization should be made, they say, on a broad and liberal basis, and should have two principal objects. First, to secure the participation of the Democratic masses in the primaries of the party; second, to secure from said primaries the fair and honest expression of the will of the majority.

The Young Men's Democratic Club met last evening at No. 19 West Twenty-fourth-street, with President Townsend Cox in the chair. Mr. Simon Sterne made a report from the committee of ten appointed by the club. He said that they had held a conference with the Hotel Brunswick committee on Wednesday evening. The latter committee was informed by the former that they were willing to co-operate with them so as to have all Democrats who adhere to the principles of the party make common cause. They had agreed with the Hotel Brunswick Democrats to have a mass-meeting in Cooper Union on the evening of the 28th inst., and asked the club to ratify the action taken by the committee. Mr. A. Rasines moved that the report be adopted and the action of the committee approved, and that the committee take such further steps as may be necessary in making arrangements for the mass-meeting. The motion was carried. The plan submitted at the previous meeting for the organization of the Democratic Party of the City and County of New-York was distributed in pamphlet form among the members, and, upon motion, the plan was adopted. The meeting then adjourned until next Monday evening.

## FOUND GUILTY OF ASSAULT.

### THE QUARRELS OF WELL-KNOWN HOBOKEN MEN PASSED UPON BY A JURY.

When the case of the State against Gustav Hauser was called in the Hudson County Sessions yesterday morning there was a rustle of expectation among the throng of politicians gathered to hear it. The defendant is a well-known citizen of Hoboken, and the charge against him was assault and battery upon Albert Hoffman, the German interpreter of the court and the editor of a Hoboken paper. The assault grew out of Mr. Hoffman's newspaper business. A man had been found in a dying condition on the roadside, and after his death his face indicated that he was a Hebrew. Mr. Hauser was active in making collections to defray the expense of a decent interment. He paid Undertaker Crane $15, but afterward learned that the man was not a Jew. The body was then consigned to the Potter's Field, and Hauser demanded the return of the $15. Crane was unwilling to give up the money, and Hauser sued him to recover it. Hoffman published something in his paper that did not please Mr. Hauser. After the trial the two men met in court, and Hoffman says Hauser accosted him with the remark that, having heard the trial, he (Hoffman) had learned what a pack of lies he had been telling. The war of words became so loud that Justice Streng ordered Hauser out of court. On the street he talked to a crowd of listeners, assuring them that Hoffman's father was a Jew, and "a —— —— Jew at that." When, soon afterward, Hoffman came out Hauser assailed him with further abuse, and Hoffman says he followed it up by planting his finger-nails in Mr. Hoffman's eyes and his thumb in Mr. Hoffman's mouth. "My flesh was badly lacerated," said Mr. Hoffman. To ward off blows he took off his hat and began to beat Mr. Hauser. Hauser, on the other hand, says Hoffman assaulted him first, and that he accidentally scratched Hoffman's face while trying to save himself. The only point of agreement as to the rest of the narrative is that a reporter named McCormack saved Mr. Hoffman's life. The next day, at court, Mr. Hoffman was handed a letter, which read as follows:

*Albert Hoffman:*

Inclosed you will find a package of court plaster, with which you can dress your wounds, and thereby dispense with a physician. In the future I hope you will not trifle with respectable citizens, as you may fare worse than you did. You will oblige me by publishing this in your dirty, disreputable sheet. Yours truly, GUSTAV HAUSER.

Instead of publishing the letter, Mr. Hoffman took it before the Grand Jury and secured Hauser's indictment. At the trial yesterday the witnesses for Hoffman were ex-School Trustee Charles Chamberlain, Dr. Heefer, of Hoboken, and on behalf of Hauser, Counselor William D. Daley, of Jersey City, and Corporation Attorney McDermott, of Jersey City. In less than an hour after Judge Garretson's charge to the jury they had agreed on a verdict of guilty.

### THE MINING TRUST COMPANY.

The recent election in the Mining Trust Company has caused considerable dissatisfaction among the members of the American Mining Exchange, who were promised by the old Board of Trustees a representation of three members in the board in anticipation of the proposed consolidation of that Exchange with the New-York Exchange. There was even talk of asking for the appointment of a Receiver of the Trust Company, and a meeting was called for yesterday afternoon with a view to taking definite action. During the day Mr. E. T. Lawrence, the new Vice-President of the Trust Company, visited the Exchange and had a private conference with the leaders in the movement, in the course of which he discouraged any hasty steps, saying that the new Trustees of the Trust Company had the interests of the Exchange at heart and intended to do all in their power to aid it. Among other things he mentioned the intention of the board to charge the members of the Exchange but 6 per cent. per annum hereafter on loans made on mining stock collateral, the old rate being 1½ per cent. per month, or 18 per cent. per annum. He represented the Trust Company to be in a sound condition, with $140,000 in its treasury. He also held out the hope that the matter of representation might yet be arranged to the extent of one member. These statements had so much effect that there was considerable opposition to the propositions of the malcontents when the meeting was convened. The following committee was, however, appointed to examine into the relations between the Exchange and the Trust Company, with power to employ counsel and take whatever action may be deemed necessary to conserve the rights of the Exchange: Washington Lee, Franklin Allen, and Paul J. Armour.

### MR. WALLING'S CASE BEFORE THE BOARD.

The preliminary hearing in the case of Superintendent Walling, against whom Gen. Smith desires to have charges preferred, was resumed before Commissioners Mason and Nichols yesterday. Gen. Smith was present, but the Superintendent was absent, having received a summons to appear before the Grand Jury. Gen. Smith said the only question before the committee was, "Did the Superintendent, in issuing the general order on the night previous to the election, act with authority and in accordance with the provisions of rule 718?" He had known Superintendent Walling for some time, and found him usually chary of acting without authority, and he believed that his action of the 1st of November was one of those anomalies which occur when some special object is to be accomplished. The order was a matter of record, and the only question to be decided by the committee was whether the Superintendent had acted with authority and within his powers. Commissioner Mason was in favor of closing the case as it then stood, but Commissioner Nichols desired to ask Mr. Walling a few questions, and the case was, therefore, adjourned until to-day.

## FISH-EGGS FOR GERMANY.

### AN IMPORTANT SHIPMENT TO BE MADE NEXT SATURDAY.

A very large and important shipment of fish-eggs will be made from this port next Saturday by the steamer Donau, of the the North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company, for Bremen. It consists of 250,000 eggs of the white-fish of the great lakes, and the shipment is made by the President of a special committee of the Board of United States Commissioners of Fisheries to the German Fisheries Association of Berlin. The eggs come from the United States hatcheries at Northville, Mich., where they were packed by Mr. Frank N. Clark, the Superintendent, and shipped by express to this City. When they arrive here they will be repacked by Mr. Frederick Mather, of *Forest and Stream*, who has already successfully directed and conducted several other large shipments. The consignment of white-fish eggs is to be given in exchange for return shipments from the Berlin association of different species of eggs of fishes peculiar to Germany, which, it is believed, can be advantageously introduced into the waters of this country.

The Berlin association will probably send the eggs of the salbling, a very large and handsome species of lake trout, found in deep, cool waters, and highly esteemed for the table. There is nothing like it in this country. The fish is known in England as the charr, where, however, it is seldom found to exceed one-half pound in weight. In the deep, cold waters of Lake Constance it is often found of the weight of 25 pounds, and it is believed that in the waters of our deep lakes it will thrive as well as in Germany. The previous shipments to Europe of American fish-eggs have been large and were made successfully. A while ago 700,000 eggs of the California salmon were shipped to Germany, France, Holland, and England by Mr. Mather, and all arrived in good order. Sufficient time has not elapsed to make it possible to judge whether the species sent will thrive or not. The interchange of fishes between Germany and America has so far been an important and interesting one. The United States Fish Commissioners have sent to Germany the California salmon and the American brook trout. The German Commissioners have sent to this country the carp, which is now being bred here and distributed all over the country. It promises to be a valuable food fish. It is particularly adapted to waters which have been barren by reason of their warmth and lack of circulation, as it flourishes in Germany in such waters. There has also been received here the golden ide, an ornamental and food fish, as bright in color as the gold-fish, and growing to several pounds in weight. The eggs of this fish were sent to Maryland, and the fish are being bred in the ponds of the Maryland Fish Commissioners, in Druid Hill Park.

## TAKING MRS. NORMAN'S MONEY.

### HER REPUDIATED DAUGHTER ACCUSED OF IT—HELD IN DEFAULT OF BAIL.

Susan Norman, 64 years old, lived until recently with her daughter, Mrs. Martin, at No. 287 West Twenty-seventh-street. She was attacked with bronchitis, and was taken to the residence of her son, John C. Norman, a locksmith, of No. 104 West Eighteenth-street, where she died on the 25th ult. She was nursed by a handsome young woman whose name was Susan Naurman, not a relative of Mrs. Norman, but a niece of John C. Norman's wife. A few days before Mrs. Susan Norman died she counted from a bag which she kept on her person $235 in bills and a sovereign. She was visited by Mrs. Elizabeth Horn, who was believed to be her daughter, but who had been repudiated by the Normans because she married a Hebrew. Mrs. Horn was alone with Mrs. Norman a few minutes, and when she had gone away Mrs. Norman complained to Susan Naurman that she had stolen her money which she had saved to pay for her funeral. Mrs. Norman became insane over her loss, and died with this declaration on her lips: "Lizzie has broken my heart; she has robbed me." John C. Norman, as Administrator of his mother's estate, applied to Justice Wandell for a warrant for Mrs. Horn's arrest on the 6th of December. It was granted, but Mrs. Horn had been ill, and could not appear in court until yesterday. Susan Naurman was made complainant, because Mrs. Susan Norman was in her custody when the robbery occurred.

These facts were related to the magistrate, and Mrs. Horn admitted that she had had the money, but had spent it all except $50. She declared that her mother, meaning Mrs. Norman, had given her the money. John C. Norman denied that Mrs. Horn was his sister. She was adopted, he said, by his mother many years ago. Mrs. Horn did not attempt to deny this statement, but reiterated the assertion that the money was given to her. Justice Wandell decided to entertain the complaint, and when Mrs. Horn was called upon to answer the usual questions she said: "Mrs. Norman was my mother, and the Monday prior to her death she gave me the money which I am accused of stealing." She was committed in default of $500 bail.

### THE PINGS CASE GIVEN TO THE JURY.

The trial of the case of the United States against Pings & Pinner was closed yesterday before Judge Choate, in the United States District Court. The Judge occupied over two hours in charging the jury. He reviewed the law and called attention to the main features of the evidence on both sides. At 3 o'clock the jury went out to deliberate on their verdict, and at 10:30 last night had not agreed. They were then locked up until 9:30 this morning, when the court will be opened specially to take the verdict, if one has been reached.

IT IS THE SLIGHT COLD frequently contracted that finally undermines the system. Use Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP in the beginning stages of any cold and be cured. Price 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

BRUMMELL IS OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC at reasonable prices an elegant assortment of imported fancy boxes for the holidays. He has the largest and most complete assortment of CONFECTIONERY in the city. A five-pound box of fine MIXED CANDIES for $1. No. 410 Grand-st., No. 831 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., No. 293 6th-av., near 18th-st.—*Advertisement.*

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.*—F. Davies, the Rev. and Mrs. McMurdy, L. Claire, Mrs. Tupper, Miss Tupper, Jose Costas, T. A. Blake, R. Gordon, W. T. Wilson, Mrs. Crowther and child, Misses Maud and Mary Crowther, Otto Sabin, C. H. Grantham, Mrs. E. Allen, F. Wilson, I. North, Mrs. North, the Rev. O'Hanlon, Mrs. L. P. Fraser, G. Rohrer, R. Rudd, H. A. W. Corfield, Mrs. Corfield and two children, A. I. Small.

*In steam-ship Utopia, from London.*—Mrs. Socorras, Miss Howett, C. Felice, W. Raabe, J. Raabe, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, Miss Williams, C. M. Stuart, Emmerson S. Olin, Mrs. Ashenden, Mr. Ashenden, Jr.

### WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

### MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:21 | Sun sets......4:36 | Moon rises...9:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:31 | Gov. Island.11:20 | Hell Gate..12:43

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, DEC. 20.

### CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ashland, Nelson, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Standard, (Br.,) Darnell, West Hartlepool, W. H. Thompson & Co.; Richmond, Stevens, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Mangum, Portland, J. F. Ames; Powhatan, (Br.,) Jarvis, Mediterranean ports, Phelps Bros. & Co.; Bristol, (Br.,) Symons, Bristol, W. D. Morgan; Aviona, (Br.,) Halcrow, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Arizona, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion.

Ships Dauntless, Chester, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Columbus, Humphrey, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Elba, Powers, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Metta, (Aust.,) Stougher, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; St. Patrick, (Br.,) Bogart, Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, C. W. Bertaux; Richard Pearse, (Br.,) Bartaly, Hull, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Morning Star, (Br.,) Sisson, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Sir Herbert Maxwell, (Br.,) Murray, Port Natal, Corner Bros. & Co.; Mentor, (Norw.,) Samuelsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

### ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Utopia, (Br.,) McRitchie, London Nov. 20, via Plymouth Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Cohanim, (Br.,) Weddall, Patras Oct. 6, Messina 9th, Denia 21st, and Gibraltar 22d, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to Arkell & Co.

Steam-ship Bristol City, (Br.,) Peters, Bristol Nov. 29, with mdse. to Arkell & Co.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool Dec. 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Bennett, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Pottsville, Pierce, Philadelphia, with coal for Chelsea.

Bark Mary Wiggins, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Wood, Marseilles 39 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Nimbus, (of Canning, N. S.,) Coffil, Antwerp 48 ds., with iron, &c., to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, N.E.; cloudy; at City Island, the same.

### SAILED.

Steam-ships Albemarle, for Lewes; Ashland, for Philadelphia; bark Elba, for Havana.

### SPOKEN.

Dec. 10, lat. 38 05, lon. 47 36, a ship with signal letters J C H N, of Boston, bound E.; all well.

### FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—The steam-ship Brittan Empire, Capt. Fawcett, from New-York Dec. 14, arr. here at 8 A. M. yesterday.

The steam-ship City of Washington, arr. from New-York Dec. 18, 3 P. M.

The steam-ship Niagara, Capt. Baker, sld. hence for New-York Dec. 18, 6 P. M.

### BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Sld. 14th inst., Brazilian, Nada, the latter for New-Orleans; Pillau, San Gaetano, the latter for the Delaware; 16th inst., Alfeo, for New-York; Alpina, Freeman Dennis, Kwasind, the latter for Baltimore; Louis; 17th inst., Agnes, Capt. Hirdes; Alexandrovna, Balder, the latter for New-York; Bolivia, Carmelia, Chieftain, the latter for New-Orleans; Chinsura, Cleopatra, Cuba, the latter for New-York; Frey, Geestemunde, Grant, the latter for Savannah; Guldbringa, Harry Bailey, the latter for the Delaware; Hecla, Johann Irgens, the latter for New-York; Karsten Langaard, Maria Madre, the latter for Baltimore; Maria Margherita Borzone, Marie, Capt. Bremmer; Montreal, the latter for New-Orleans; Moss Glen, for New-Orleans; Sebastian Bach, Skarrgrom, Southern Chief, Talisman, Tempest, the latter for Portland; Vincenzo Accame; 18th inst., Ban Masuranich, Colomba, all for New-York; Due Cecilie, Forest Eagle, Glencairn, the latter for San Francisco; Laila, Queen Victoria, Capt. Crocker, the latter for the Delaware; 20th inst., Emily Flinn, for Pensacola; J. A. Horsey, J. V. Troop, Republic, Rowena, Scottish Chieftain.

Arr. 13th inst., France; 15th inst., Christiania; 17th inst., Leona, Petropolis, Serrano; 18th inst., Albion, Affezione D., Augustin, Cecilia, C. Costa, Cornelis Smit, the latter at Dover; Fortunata Catterina, Hama, Lord Dufferin, Nairnshire, Dei Amici, Zorida; 19th inst., Aagot, Katahdin; 20th inst., C. C. Sweeney, Charles, Cumberland, Capt. Moore, the latter at Deal; Lidskjalf, Plevna, Ruby.

The steam-ship Ben Lomond, (Br.,) Capt. Brock, from New-Orleans Nov. 20, has arr. at Rouen.

The steam-ships Eglantine, (Br.,) Capt. Wallace, from Charleston Dec. 2, and Rebecca, (Br.,) from Charleston Dec. 3, have arr. at Bremen.

The steam-ship Naworth Castle, Capt. Hutton, from New-Orleans Nov. 8, via North Sydney, C. B., has arr. at Reval.

The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Herder, Capt. Brandt, from New-York Dec. 9, for Hamburg, via Plymouth, has passed the Scilly Islands.

The steam-ships Stelvio, (Br.,) Capt. Irving, from Norfolk Dec. 3, and Texas, (Br.,) Capt. Prowse, from New-Orleans Dec. 1, have arr. at Liverpool.

The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Ville de Marseilles, Capt. Nouvellon, from New-York Dec. 6, has arr. at Havre.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of New-York, Capt. Tibbitts, from New-York Dec. 10, for Liverpool, arr. off Crookhaven at 8 o'clock this evening.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—The National Line steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, from New-York Dec. 8, arr. here at 1 o'clock this morning.

The steam-ships Brooklyn, (Br.,) Capt. Lindall, from Portland Dec. 8; Jamaican, (Br.,) Capt. Winder, from New-Orleans Nov. 29; Jeranos, (Br.,) Capt. Curson, from Galveston Nov. 20, and Yrurac Bat, (Span.,) Capt. Ugarte, from Norfolk Dec. 4, have arr. here.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

Open Evenings
UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY,
NO. 46 EAST 14TH-ST.,
UNION-SQUARE,
Offer an elegant and complete assortment of fine
SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Wei De Meyer's
CATARRH
Cure $1.00
Dr. Wei De Meyer's remarkable success in treating Catarrhal Complaints, now justifies him in reducing the price of his preparation to One Dollar. Wholesale Druggists and D. B. Dewey & Co., No. 46 Dey-st., New-York, will exchange new 4 cent Stamp for the 6 cent Stamp Cure, and pay $3 a dozen difference, until Feb. 1, 1881.

A. S. FLANDRAU & CO.
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BROUGHAMS
All Sizes,
in Great Variety
of Colors.
NOS. 372 AND 374 BROOME-ST.

FANCY CHINA WARE, &C.

DINNER AND TEA SETS, French China White and Decorated Sets, English Sets from Minton's, Copeland, Wedgwood, Worcester, &c.
Dresden China Sets and Fancy Wares. Crystal Table Glass from Baccarat, Japanese and Chinese Porcelain, Bronzes and Curios, Art Pottery, Sèvres and Worcester fine Porcelain.
New articles constantly received from our houses in Paris and Limoges, and from our collectors in Japan and China.
HERMAN TROST & CO., Importers,
Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54 Murray-st.,
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Largest assortment in the United States, at low prices.

KALDENBERG'S FACTORY,
NO. 125 FULTON-ST.,
Three doors east of Nassau-st.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
Amber Chains and Jewelry, Ivory and Tortoise Shell Goods, Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, &c., in full sets or singly; Canes, Pearl and Ivory Counters, &c. A splendid variety of Painted Pearl Shells. An immense variety of Novelties of all kinds.
ALL GOODS FULLY WARRANTED. OPEN EVENINGS.
KALDENBERG'S SMOKERS' BAZAAR.
Finest Meerschaums, Cigar-holders, French Brierwood Pipes, Silk Pouches, Cigar-cases, Cigars, Tobaccos, and a variety of Smokers' Articles of all kinds.
NO. 6 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Post Office, and
CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STS.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.
Messrs. GEO. & JOHN GORDON SMITH beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a District which belongs exclusively to his Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the FIRST, and is now the ONLY Licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the Trade and the Public against other manufacturers of spirits offering the productions of their distilleries under the name of GLENLIVET WHISKY.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

LINDEMAN
PIANOS.
MOST ELEGANT AND BEST MANUFACTURED.
92 BLEECKER-ST., N. Y.

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BAUMANN BROS.
32 West 14th-st.
AS AN ESPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON, WE SHALL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 20, IN CONNECTION WITH OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
FINE CABINET FURNITURE AND CARPETINGS,
A LARGE INVOICE OF PARIS-MADE FANCY FURNITURE AND OBJECTS D'ART, AND A LARGE INVOICE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC RUGS AND MATS. HAVING ARRIVED TOO LATE IN THE SEASON TO BE SOLD AT A PROFIT, WE WILL, IN ORDER TO PREVENT THEIR BEING CARRIED OVER JAN. 1, OFFER THEM AT A PRICE THAT WILL SELL THEM.
HAVING IN ALL OUR REGULAR STOCKS A FAR MORE COMPLETE ASSORTMENT THAN EVER, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER VERY EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS FOR USEFUL PRESENTS. INSPECTION INVITED.
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UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
SIMPSON, HALL,
MILLER & CO.,
Corner of 14th-st.
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FINEST QUALITY OF
Silver Plated Ware.
A Special Line of Novelties made Expressly for this Season, including many Useful and Ornamental Articles, which make Effective and NOT expensive Gifts.
DESIGNS AND WORKMANSHIP
EQUAL TO STERLING SILVER.

BASSFORD
COOPER INSTITUTE.
Preparing to REMOVE up town, we will, commencing Monday morning, Dec. 13, sell off our whole stock of House-furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Silverware, Glassware, China, Crockery, Tableware, Brass and Copper Goods, and everything for the house and table, all new, and all most appropriate and useful GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, at greatly reduced prices; in addition to which reduction in price a discount of TEN PER CENT. will be taken off EACH PURCHASE. Come early to avoid the crush. Goods will be promptly packed and delivered free. All of this immense stock will be sold off here at an advantage to buyers equivalent to breakage and cost of removal.
E. D. BASSFORD,
COOPER INSTITUTE, CORNER 8TH-ST. AND 3D AND 4TH AVS., NEW-YORK CITY.

We have received a large assortment of SOLID SILVERWARE in cases, comprising Fruit and Tea Sets, and smaller pieces, all of the newest and most desirable styles. We have marked the prices so as to dispose of them all before the New Year.
HALL, NICOLL & GRANBERY,
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN-ST.
Importers and Manufacturers of Artistic and Well finished Fancy Goods of all kinds.
SUCCESSORS TO
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.

DECKER
BROTHERS'
PIANOS.
The Most Perfect in the World.
THEY HAVE NO EQUAL IN PURITY AND SWEETNESS OF TONE, ELASTICITY OF TOUCH, FINE MECHANISM, AND DURABILITY.
LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS.
NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE.

Ten Minutes from 14th-st.
BENEDICT'S TIME.
DIAMONDS A SPECIALTY.
AGENTS FOR WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY.
Importers and Manufacturers of fine Watches, Precious Stones, Jewelry, and Sterling Silver.
NOTICE: Our ONLY STORE is in the Benedict Building.
171 Broadway, cor. of Cortlandt-st.
The Sixth-Avenue Elevated Railroad trains stop at Cortlandt-st., near rear of Benedict Building.
BENEDICT BROTHERS.
Established 1821. Keepers of the City Time.

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THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.
THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN EXISTENCE.
WAREROOMS: STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK.

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ELECTRIC BELTS,
BANDS, and APPLIANCES (the only genuine) for the cure of NERVOUS, CHRONIC and SPECIAL DISEASES.
PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO.,
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Send for pamphlet and "The Electric Review."

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Electric Lighting Co.
DYNAMO ELECTRIC MACHINES
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Electric Lamps and Regulators,
UNDER THE PATENTS OF
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